

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Thirteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, February 28, 1989/Phalgun 9,
1910 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Delay in Supply of LPG

*82. SHRI P.M. SAYEED†:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a crisis in supply of cooking gas for domestic and commercial use in the capital, in the first week of February, 1989;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) the arrangements made by the Indian Oil Corporation and Government to meet the situation; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ward off similar situation in future and whether Government propose to increase the supply of kerosene oil to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). A backlog in supply of LPG refills had developed temporarily in the Union Territory of Delhi, on account of transporters' and industrial relations problems in IOC leading to disruption in product movement.

(c) and (d). IOC made immediate arrangements to move LPG from other parts of India. The problems regarding industrial relations have now been settled and steps have been taken to make and to monitor supplies. Allocation of kerosene to various States/Union Territories are being made as necessary.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to his reply, it appears that the shortage or crisis is due to shortage of transporters, non-availability of vehicles and also industrial relations problems. He has also not elaborated in his reply whether the industrial relations problem is related to transporters' problems or the IOC's problems.

But Sir, the news which appeared recently in various newspapers and particularly I am quoting from *The Hindu* of 2nd February which says that "Shakurbasti and Tikri Kalan — these are the bottling plants — plants have come to a grinding halt by totally stopping the work and therefore this crisis has arisen. The workers have gone on strike on account of inhouse computers and non-revision of their wages."

This was the reason which the Press gave. It further says, "While the officials were still silent over the reasons, for the workers' strike, they concede that not a single cylinder was filled at either of the two bottling plants."

He has given reasons that it is due to the fault of the transporters that the crisis has arisen. May I know whether these two points which have been pointed out by the workers have been amicably settled and the crisis will be averted in future also?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: These two things are correct. The transporters also stopped working and we were talking about a long term settlement with the IOC employees. They also went on work-to-rule strike which actually meant stopping of work. I also intervened in the agreement which reached between IOC employees and the union. Now the things are going on smoothly and the backlog will be cleared very soon; it is being reduced drastically.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: He has not answered the computer part of my question while giving reply. He may clarify that. May I know whether the government have got any information about the complaints lodged by the consumers of the LPG against the distributors? Due to the crisis, the distributors of LPG took an undue advantage and the consumers are being further harassed. After booking, it takes 10-12 days to receive a gas cylinder. Therefore, has he got any mechanism to monitor such faults by the distributors who are also adding to this problem and creating further confusion; if so, what is the number of LPG distributors in the Capital and whether is prepared to cancel their dealerships. Government must take some action against them. Already there are crises and these distributors are creating further trouble. Have they got any mechanism to monitor their faults and then take some drastic action against the distributors who are at a fault so that their dealerships can be cancelled? There is a lot of blackmarketing going on for getting a gas cylinder.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Regarding introduction of a computer, the negotiations between IOC and the employees are at the final stage and they are going on smoothly. I hope will be settled very soon. Regarding complaints, we have got a complaint cell in the oil companies. I have also asked all the

oil companies to hold consumers camps throughout the country during March-April in which individual consumers will go there. The date and the place will be notified. One officer will be present there who will look into their complaints; and if a distributor persists in the fault, drastic action will be taken against him.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Are you prepared to cancel their dealerships?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Definitely.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Have you received any complaint so far; if so, have you taken any action against the erring distributor?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: We receive complaints generally and action is taken against them. If the complaint persists, then, definitely, we will not mind cancelling their dealerships.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of the gas agencies create shortage deliberately so that they can earn money through blackmarketing. In this way they deliberately create hardships for the people. Does the Government propose to set up Distribution Committees consisting of the subscribers coming under the jurisdiction of each gas agency and to authorise these committees to monitor the work of distribution so as to ensure that the dealers do not create any crisis and the gas supply is regular?

I would like to make one more submission here because I am directly concerned with this. The M.P.s have been authorised to recommend 60 gas connection during a year. We are feeling difficulties under the existing practice. I am of the view that either this practice may be totally abandoned or the quota of gas connections for the M.P.s may be increased. People in India know it very well that a Member of Parliament has got a quota for the supply of gas connections but

M.P.s find it difficult to help the people in getting them L.P.G. connections. I would like to suggest that either the quota be increased substantially or the practice should be abandoned totally, so that we may not have any difficulty. (*Interruptions*) The quota should be raised to at least 50 connections a year.

MR. SPEAKER: I may tell you that the point of abandoning the existing practice is more likely to be accepted.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, this will cause hardship to the people. We are bound not to accept this proposal. (*Interruptions*) Last year the quota was 12 per year and this year it has been raised to 18.

I would like to inform the hon. Members that the demand for L.P.G. connections is increasing in our country. We are producing nearly 18 million tonnes of gas. We propose to increase the existing capacity in Hazira, Vijaypur and then in Oriya. It may also be required that we go in for import. For import, we have only two terminals. One is at Vizagapattam and the other at Bombay. Vizagapattam, being a naval base, poses certain difficulties and Bombay is more congested. We are trying to sort out these difficulties and we need to be more careful in this regard. If we totally abandon this quota practice then it will cause difficulties for the distributors, because they must maintain their viability. We are trying to create a balance.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI. Mr Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to make a submission to the hon. Minister and also seek some information from him. In his reply the hon. Minister has stated that the crisis arose due to work to rule by the employees. In this connection I would like to know from him that if there is some crisis due to work to rule and disturbance is created by this, will he take steps to see that the rules are right so that work done under pressure may not have any adverse effect and work done under work to rule may yield good results.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right, but this subject does come under his purview.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: The work should be carried on properly if it is done under rules. But here it is just the opposite, the work is stopped. It creates a crisis in the work. May I know whether he proposes to reconsider it and if so, when?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, I had made a submission that work to rule has been interpreted as the work has been stopped. The rules are all right. There arises no difficulty if the work is carried on under the rules. We are holding negotiations with them and we were also considering their demands sympathetically. But as a consequence to that there arose a crisis. As a matter of fact the volume of work to be done under work to rule was not done.

[English]

Energy Production Target

*84. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKAJI:
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER
JAIN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target of production of energy from different sources during the current year;

(b) whether that target is likely to be fulfilled;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether World Bank aid is being sought to increase investments in power projects and increase power production; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the projects expected to be taken up with the World Bank aid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):
(a) to (e). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Categorywise generation target fixed during 1988-89 are as under:—

<i>Category</i>	<i>Generation Target (MU)</i>
Thermal	163000
Nuclear	5500
Hydro	58000
Total	226500

Nuclear and hydel generation targets

are likely to be achieved while there will be some shortfall in thermal generation. The shortfall in thermal generation as compared to the targetted programme during the current year has been primarily due to favourable monsoon conditions, resulting in reduction in loan demand.

(d) and (e). Fifteen power generation projects are under implementation with World Bank assistance. The details are given in the Annexure-I below. The details of the power projects in the pipeline for World Bank assistance are given in the Annexure-II below.

ANNEXURE-I

List showing the names of on-going power projects receiving World Bank assistance

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Installed Capacity (MW)</i>
1.	Second Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project	1400
2.	Farakka Super Thermal Power Project	600
3.	Second Farakka Super Thermal Power Project	1000
4.	Second Ramugundam Super Thermal Power Project	1500
5.	Second Korba Super Thermal Power Project	1500
6.	Combined Cycle Gas Project at Kawas, Anta and Auraiya	1630
7.	Upper Indravati Hydroelectric Project	600
8.	Indira Sarovar Hydroelectric Project	500
9.	Chandrapur Thermal Power Project	1000
10.	Kerala Power Project	180
11.	Karnataka Power Project-I	270
12.	National Capital Thermal Power Project	840
13.	Talcher Thermal Power Project	1000
14.	Karnataka Power Project-II	240
15.	U.P. Project Project	330
TOTAL		12590

ANNEXURE-II

List of Power Projects in pipeline for World Bank assistance

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity
1	2	3
1.	Nathpa Jhakri HEP	1500 MW
2.	Sardar Sarovar HEP	1450 MW
3.	Chandrapur TPS (MSEB)	1000 MW
4.	Koyna HEP	1000 MW
5.	Narmadasagar HEP	1000 MW
6.	North Karanpura STPS	1000 MW
7.	Tenughat TPS	630 MW

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt about the fact that there has been a progressive increase in power generation during the last 4 to 5 years and it gives me pleasure to say that we have now been generating 56000 MW of power. But in his reply the hon. Minister said that the shortfall in thermal generation is due to reduction in load demand. It is not correct. So far I can understand that in the meeting of the Energy Ministers recently convened by the hon. Minister there was a good discussion there. The hon. Minister has circulated a copy of the deliberation made in the meeting to us and for that he deserves our thanks. The report indicates that transmission lines are not adequate to transmit the quantity of power being generated in the country. As a result of that it has not been possible on the part of the Government to supply power to farmers in other states. In order to get over this problem it was decided to set up the national grid. There is a thermal power station in Singrauli and there has been no generation of power in this station due to non-availability of transmission lines. Will

the Government make efforts to strengthen the transmission lines in the coming years in order to make proper utilisation of power being generated by various stations and execute the scheme of setting up the national grid.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the power generation target for the year 1988-89 has been fixed at 2,26,500 million units. The target was 81,911 million units from April 1988 to 1989. Due to the monsoon being good the reduction of power consumption in the agriculture sector has increased. In this, the Thermal Power Stations generation of power had to be break down. That is why the generation of power had not been to the extent it should have been. So far as the question of transmission is concerned, the Government is making every effort to equate it with the power being generated.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, reply to my question has not come up. The target was 38,000 MW during the Eighth Five Year Plan and there is a need of Rs. 80,000 crores for this. The World Bank is also giving 800 million every year. We are

not sure that it will be possible on the part of the Government to make available resources for the target fixed for the Eighth Plan. Will the Government arrange to generate power in those Private sector units which can mobilise resources in order to achieve the target of the Eighth Plan? If so, will they be given necessary permission so that we may reach the targeted generation according to requirement of the country by the time Eighth Five Year Plan is over.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have achieved the target we had set for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The target is to generate 38,000 MW power during the Eighth Five Year Plan. We have also achieved the target of the Sixth Five Year Plan and now we will also achieve the target of the Eighth Five Year Plan. Policy of private sector participation has not yet been decided. It is under the consideration of the Government.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are meeting the requirement of nuclear energy from hydro-electricity. With a view to set up nuclear power stations, there are proposals to start work in Rawatbhata and Kota in Rajasthan. But no steps have so far been taken in this regard. Its progress is very slow. Will the Government take some concrete steps to set up nuclear power stations in Rajasthan which is very backward in the matter of power generation.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, though the work of nuclear power generation falls under the jurisdiction of the Department of Atomic Energy, still I would like to tell the august House that it is the will of the Government and it has been our effort that we will exploit all the sources of energy and among them we propose to utilise nuclear energy on a large scale for power generation. This plan cannot be completed during the Eighth Five Year Plan period, because the duration of the gestation period for the nuclear scheme stretches over 8 to 10 years. Therefore, we hope that we will be able to complete the

nuclear energy problems by the end of Ninth Five Year Plan Period.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: With regard to power generation, we are actually short of power and because of that industries are suffering a lot. Even in Tamil Nadu the very same thing is happening for so many decades. Hydel power is the cheapest power out of all the other sources of power. There are so many sources which have not been tapped so far. For example, Hogenakkal power project is lying for the last more than three decades. The hon. Minister, Shri Vasant Sathe, knows fully well that when our lamented Chief Minister MGR was alive, he had talks with the late Mr. Urs, Karnataka Chief Minister at that time. But that project has not been cleared so far. The water is going waste. Our hon. Deputy-Speaker comes from that area, Dharamapuri. It is a very good project. There was an agreement between both the States to utilise water and power by both the States. Why has that not been cleared so far? Why is the Central Government not tapping untapped sources of power generation immediately so that the power can be utilised by the industries in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka? Why are you not coming forward to clear that project?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as each individual projects are concerned, I will need a notice and I will supply the information as to where the position lies. But generally the principle is, we do want to tap all the hydel sources in this country which are location specific. Mostly the hydel projects are in the Himalayan region, North-eastern region and some also in south. We will try to utilise them. But there are difficulties. The main difficulty is about the environmental clearance. In very many areas, as our hon. Members are aware, projects have not been cleared because of denudation of forests, submergence of forests, rehabilitation of tribal area people, etc. Therefore, these are the difficulties because of which some of these projects have not been cleared. Our desire is to have a proper balance between hydel and ther-

mal. Hydel is absolutely essential even to meet the peak hour requirement of power.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the information was sought about the various sources from which power is generated and in the reply, it has been stated that power is generated from Coal, Water, Atomic sources etc., but gas has been excluded. I want to know the States in which gas-based power generation programmes are proposed to be implemented?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we talk about thermal power production it includes gas as well and that is why gas has not been mentioned separately. However, it is true that gas is available in large volume all over the country and it can be utilised effectively for power generation. Power produced out of gas is clean. Our hon. Minister of Petroleum also wants that gas should be supplied for maximum generation of power. If the House also agrees then we shall definitely succeed in this direction. The States in which gas-based power can be made available are Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka. In all these States, sufficient gas is available for power generation.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: You have not mentioned Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Gas has not been struck in Jammu and Kashmir so far.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Sir, in the reply, the hon. Minister has stated that energy can be obtained from hydel, thermal and nuclear. Has the renewable energy programme of his department been discarded because once the State Minister had said that it was not in his field of work? So, has that programme been stopped and there is no further programme for expansion of power from that? Secondly,

environmentally today, the world over, including Soviet Russia, the nuclear programme is not being hastened and not being expanded because of the hazards... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: That has been answered so many times.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: No, Sir. So, I would like to know whether the Department of Energy is looking into this new aspect because world over the nuclear programme is not being expanded to the degree it was being done earlier.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Singh, this has been replied so many times on the floor of the House, even by the Prime Minister himself.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, may I answer? Firstly, as far as renewable sources of energy are concerned, we do want to give adequate emphasis on generation of electricity through the perennial renewable sources of energy like solar, wind, biomass, etc. As far as nuclear energy is concerned, I want to disabuse one impression. Environmental pollution is not caused by nuclear energy... (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: What about hazard?

MR. SPEAKER: That has been answered so many times now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Nuclear energy is one of the cleanest sources of energy. As to the radiation hazard, now there are enough precautionary measures that can be taken. In some countries like France, eighty per cent of their energy is supplied by nuclear energy and no hazard has taken place.

MR. SPEAKER: Even the Prime Minister has replied to this question so many times on the floor of this House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Thank you

very much, Sir. I have only supplemented...
(Interruptions)

Import of Newsprint

*85. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state—

(a) whether the small paper mills in the country are capable of producing quality paper to meet adequately the requirements of the newspaper industry;

(b) if so, the reasons why India continues to import newsprint;

(c) whether any memorandum has been received by Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The paper mills in the country, including the small paper mills, are generally capable of producing quality writing and printing paper. However, the newspaper publishing industry has represented that this type of paper is not suitable for newspaper printing, especially for high speed web offset printing. In view of this and the fact that indigenous newsprint production is not adequate to cater to the demand of the newspaper industry, limited imports are permitted to fill the gap between the demand for and the supply of newsprint.

(c) and (d). With a view to reducing import of newsprint and enabling better utilisation of capacity in small paper mills, the All India Small Paper Mills Association has suggested that a limited quantity of writing and printing paper produced by the small

paper mills could be substituted for imported newsprint. The Association has also sought grant of necessary fiscal reliefs and concessions to small paper mills for encouraging production of newsprint. Government have already permitted the existing industrial undertakings engaged in the manufacture of paper and paper board to take up manufacture of newsprint, subject to certain conditions. Full excise exemption has also been allowed on writing and printing paper utilised for publication of newspapers subject to authorisation by the Registrar of Newspapers for India.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the country's output of newsprint at present as against the total requirement per annum, how many tonnes of newsprint are we importing at the cost of foreign exchange and what specific measures are being taken to see that we are self-sufficient in newsprint?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, the estimated demand of newsprint for 1988-89 is 593 lakh tonnes. We have installed capacity for three lakh tonnes of newsprint and our production is 2.75 lakh tonnes. The gap between the demand and supply is met by imported newsprint. As far as the import is concerned, the gap between the demand and the supply is being imported.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the domestic cost of production of newsprint is higher than the international cost. If so, what are the reasons for that and whether any positive step is being taken to see that the cost of production is reduced, at least to the international standard.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): Sir, the domestic cost of production of newsprint is only Rs. 10,000 while the imported newsprint costs Rs. 11,700.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Sir, I could not follow him. What is the answer to my question? What is the difference in the

cost of production and what measures are being taken to see that the cost of production is reduced?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: The indigenous production cost of newsprint is about Rs. 10,000. The imported newsprint is costing about Rs. 11,700.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK: Sir, I wanted to know whether there is difference or not.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: There is a difference of about Rs. 1000.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK: That is why I am putting this question. In spite of technical knowhow and advancement, what measures are taken to see that the cost of indigenous production is reduced? Sir, he is repeating my question.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, from the answer given by my colleague, it is clear that the indigenous price is less than the imported price.

SHRI C.P. THAKUR: As the hon. Minister has pointed out, there is a shortage of newsprint and paper. But still I want to know whether any step is being taken to revive the sick paper mills, particularly in Bihar.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, to meet the demand, we have created sufficient capacity in the industry. The industrial licences are at various stages for implementation.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Sir, I want to know whether it is a fact that the production of paper is not according to the existing installed capacity of paper mills in our country. If so, please tell us whether it is a fact that due to less consumption of paper in our country the industrialists and the paper mills are not coming forward to produce paper according to their installed capacity. May I know whether among the other demands placed by the small paper mills Association it was one of the demands that the Govern-

ment should see that the paper consumption in our country is increased according to the installed capacity of units?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: As far as the consumption of paper is concerned, it is increasing. The production is also increasing. We are meeting the domestic demands by our indigenous production.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, during your visit abroad you must have read the newspapers there and noticed the superior quality of the newsprint. But the newsprint produced indigenously is blackish or yellowish in colour and is of a very poor quality. Is the Government making any efforts to improve the quality of the newsprint? Why is the indigenous newsprint costing Rs. 10,000 so inferior as compared to the imported newsprint costing Rs. 11,000? Will the Government exercise some pressure on the paper mills for improvement of quality of the newsprint and have any norms been established by the Government in this regard?

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, the newsprint produced indigenously is as comparable as to the imported newsprint. Take for example, Tamil Nadu is producing as good newsprint as the imported ones. There are certain units which are producing lesser quality of newsprint, but we are taking all steps to improve the quality by modernising the industry.

Power Projects in Orissa

*86. **SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many villages in Orissa have not been electrified so far for domestic as well as agricultural purposes;

(b) the names of the power projects

under operation at present in Orissa; and

(c) the names of the projects for which Orissa Government has approached the Union Government for clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Based on the progress reports received from the Orissa State Electricity Board, out of the total of 46,553 inhabited villages as per the 1981 Census, 28,451 villages have been electrified by the end of December, 1988, leaving behind 18,102 villages to be electrified in the State of Orissa.

(b) The following power projects are under operation in Orissa:—

(i) Talcher (Thermal)

(ii) Balimela

(iii) Hirakud (Hydro)

(iv) Rengali

(v) Upper Kolab

(c) According to the information available, as at the end of November, 1988, the following projects were received in the Central Electricity Authority from Orissa Government for clearance:—

1. Balimela Stage-II

2. Bhimkud

3. Manibhadra (Hydro)

4. Mandira Dam

5. Hirakud Stage-III

6. HSD/LSHS based GT sets (Thermal)

7. Bargarh Canal (Hydro)

Projects indicated at Sl. No. 2 to 7 above have been returned to the State Government for want of complete details.

SHRI ANANDA PRASAD SETHI: Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned in the statement that as per the report received from the Government of Orissa, out of 46,553 villages, still 18,102 villages remain to be electrified. Now, we are facing acute shortage of power. For agricultural sector also, we are not getting power. With this constraint and all that the villages are still to be electrified and that works out less than the country's average. This is happening because we are facing acute shortage of power in Orissa. So, there is a Working Group set up by the Government of Orissa to find out ways and means to overcome this difficulty. As per their report, by the end of the Seventh Plan we are going to have the shortage of power to the extent of 549 MW. So, I want to know from the Government of India and from the hon. Minister how the Government is going to help the poor State of Orissa where many villages are still to be electrified, agricultural sector has to be supplied with electricity, and also to overcome this difficulty how the Government of India is planning to help the Government of Orissa, whether they are going to sanction new power projects for the State of Orissa. If so, what are the major projects they are going to sanction to meet this requirement?

SHRI KALPANATH RAI: Sir, in Orissa there is shortage of power and it is more than in other parts of the country. About the schemes which have been accepted by the Government of India, even the Orissa Government has not fulfilled the target because they lack infrastructure. To meet the power requirements of Orissa, many projects have been sanctioned and you will be happy to know that Talcher project has been sanctioned with 1000 MW and the Prime Minister is going to lay the foundation stone and if that project of NTPC is completed, to a great extent the power situation will be eased. In the State sector also many projects have

been sanctioned. In the present thermal power stations in Orissa the plant load factor is only 30 per cent. The average plant load factor in India is 53 per cent. For that the renovation and modernisation is going on. The Orissa Government has to make efforts so that the plant load factor can be increased. On the other hand, the Central Government has to sanction the project to meet the demands of the State.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Is the work to rule being observed there?

[*English*]

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that due to plant load factor in the State of Orissa being less, we are facing a lot of power shortage in the State of Orissa. So, as it is, as per the report of the Working Group set up by the Government of Orissa—I think it must have been reported to the Government of India also—they have mentioned that even if we increase the plant load factor, we will be in shortage of 549 MW at the end of the Seventh Plan and at the end of the Eighth Plan we are going to be in shortage of 698 MW, and in the Ninth Plan also we are going to face the shortage of 1,838 MW. So, may I know that when we are going to face this type of power shortage and challenge in the State of Orissa, how the Government of India is proposing to help the State of Orissa to overcome this difficulty? Are we going to get the sanction for a nuclear thermal power project? Besides, in the hydel power sector in Indravathi—I do not know when it is scheduled to be commissioned, but this is the only project financed by the World Bank. May I know when it is going to be completed and commissioned? May I know the reason for the delay in the completion of the hydel power project? (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, as far as the Government of India is concerned, to make up the shortage of power in Orissa in the end of the

Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plans, the maximum that we can do is to sanction major projects and we have sanctioned Taicher Super Thermal Power Project by N.T.P.C. and another Super Thermal Power project in the Ib Valley. So, both these projects have been cleared. Now, naturally they cannot come up overnight. The shortage is there today. The main question was, how to serve the rural areas, how to help the rural people for electrification. For that, we are giving adequate funds. State Government must utilise their machinery. We are willing to help. We do not blame anybody. We are willing to give all assistance to ensure that through Kutir Jyoti programme, through Rural Electrification Corporation, all assistance is given to see that pump sets are energised, villages are electrified and the rural agriculturists class as well as rural poor are helped. This is the best that we can do and we are doing that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We had enough of it. I do not want.

[*Translation*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to recite a couplet to draw the attention of hon. Shri Sathe towards us. Kindly listen to it. You can follow Urdu:

"Ae gul phenke hein auron ki taraf balki samar bhi.

Ae khanafandaze chaman, kutch to idhar bhi."

Shri Sathe has followed it but I cannot convince Shri Kalp Nath Rai.

[*English*]

Jammu and Kashmir State has hydro electric potential to the extent of 18,000 to 20,000 mega watt and the harnessed capacity as of now is a little more than 200 mega watt. Salal has brought relief to the State. But the power could not be taken to Srinagar, Kashmir Valley because of deficiency in transmission lines. Whose fault is this? Hon.

Speaker, as of now, in Kashmir valley, power is shut down for 4 days in a week. There is complete black out in Kashmir Valley. That adds to the difficulty which is being created by a handful of miscreants.

Mr. Kalpanath Rai has been writing circulars which are meaningless. But you are a man who is an organised person. Mr. Sathe you please answer my question.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: I do not agree with his remark.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Mr. Sathe could not visit there because he is busy. But why could Mr. Kalpanath Rai not visit? (*Interruptions*) I am sorry to say that he does not take his job seriously. But Mr. Sathe would take. There is a break-down for 4 days in Kashmir valley. Why could your junior Minister not visit there and solve the problem?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I think, the hon. Member is uncharitable to my colleague, Shri Kalpanath Rai.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I have reasons

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You must be having some personal reasons. As far as his work is concerned, he takes his work very seriously. He is very sympathetic to the problem of Jammu & Kashmir.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: You please answer my question. The circular has no content. I want Roshini in Kashmir.

[*Translation*]

In 1947, Mahatma Gandhi could see "Roshni" only in Kashmir, and in that very State today there is complete blackout on account of shortage of power.

MR. SPEAKER: At present you may concentrate on the reply to your question and 'Roshni' can be discussed later on.

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as Kashmir valley is concerned, I agree with the hon. Member that because of deficiency in transmission system, the Salal power could not be taken to the Valley and for that we have already commissioned the Soviet agency to lay down the transmission lines. Agreement has been arrived at; work has started and we are confident that in the near future, when this line is completed, as far as Kashmir valley is concerned, its energy problem will be substantially eased because of Salal power being taken there.

It is not only this. You will appreciate, in Jammu & Kashmir, the major hydel projects—Uri, Dulhasti and Expansion of Sawalkot, Baglihar etc.,—in the entire basis have been identified; work is going on. As you know, infrastructure work is going on both in Dulhasti and Uri.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Work is slow.

[*Translation*]

Hon. Shri Sathe should visit Srinagar.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What shall I do by going there at this time?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: You have attributed additional significance to him.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: It is on account of hon. Shri Vasant Sathe that colour television was introduced in India. Now with his experience and kindness... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: Are coloured lights required as well?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: It is due to his sacrifice, dedication, experience and kindness that power is being supplied to the

whole country.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Krupasindhu is speaking in a lighter vein today.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Today, Dr. Krupasindhu is in a benevolent mood.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am apprehensive of this fact only that hon. Shri Kalpanath Rai's submission about Orissa may not misinform the hon. Prime Minister about that state. It is gratifying that hon. Prime Minister had laid foundation stone of the Sambhalpur Railway Line and Railway Division in 1984, I congratulate him for it. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to ensure that the Talcher Super Thermal Power Plant starts generating upto 500 megawatts of power by 1989. The N.T.P.C. which is beautiful and a powerful organisation can take up this work. Apart from this, I also want to know about the proposals regarding Hirakund Stage-3 and Bargar Canal.

MR. SPEAKER: After so much, there should be some sweetness.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Stage 1 and 2 of Hirakund Project are in operation. The proposal for Hirakund Stage 3 which will generate 198 and 72 megawatt of electricity is with us. We have asked the State Government to supply the addition information required in that regard. As soon as we get that, it will be completed. I thank our hon. colleague for having created light humour in the House.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the financial condition of all the State Electricity Boards is very weak. But the benefits of implementation of the rural electrification scheme are not reaching the agriculture sector and the villages. The electricity boards provide only two connections in a village at the time of electrification whereas 50 to 100 applications are received for the same. Thus, the process of electrification is shown to be complete on the paper but in reality the farmers do not get its benefit. Will

the Government formulate some such scheme or empower the State Electricity Boards to float bonds so that they could improve their financial condition with the help of such loan and thereby maximum number of electricity connections could be provided to the farmers in the rural areas?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Meetings were held some time back with the State Electricity Boards to find out measures through which the financial condition of State Electricity Boards could be improved. A number of suggestions were given in this regard. This is a very basic question and an all-round development scheme needs to be chalked out for it. Our effort is continuing and the Central Government is prepared to give assistance to the Electricity Boards. So far as the question of R.E.C. is concerned, the Central Government gives assistance to them. As regards "kutir jyoti", the Government gives Rs. 200 per unit for completion of every *kutir*. The State Governments and the Boards are not burdened by it. However, the State Electricity Boards will have to improve their working for the installation of pump sets etc. We have seen that very often the State Electricity Boards are unable to make appropriation of the funds given by the Central Government. In this regard, the State Electricity Boards will have to make a little more effort.

[English]

Recruitment in Public Sector Undertakings in Bombay

*89. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the city of Bombay 'Lokadhikar Samitis' organisations under the control of Shiv Sena, are allowed to send recommendations for recruitment in any public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, in how many public sector undertakings such system of recruitment through Lokadhikar Samitis is in vogue; and

(c) the details of working of this system?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). The Government or the managements of the Public Enterprises have not entertained any recommendations from Lokadhikar Samitis for recruitment in the public sector undertakings in the city of Bombay.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has denied that any such recommendations have been accepted from Lokadhikar Samitis for recruitment in the Public Sector Undertakings. My submission is that this whole answer is absolutely incorrect. I have definite information that in Bombay, in most of the Public Sector Undertakings, the Lokadhikar Samitis of Shiv Sena are existing and certain proportion of recruitment is done only at their instance. They resort to all sorts of force including resort to gherao of those officers. I have got a whole list in this regard containing Steel Authority of India, Hindustan Petroleum, Indian Oil Corporation, the Western Railway and the Central Railway, Indian Airlines, Air India and Post and Telegraphs and all these Public Sector Undertakings are doing recruitment through these Lokadhikar Samitis in certain proportion. This is my definite information. Will the hon. Minister make further inquiries and find out whether this is true?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: We have certainly noted down this point. We will certainly take action.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: I put my second supplementary. If the hon. Minister finds that this is true, will he issue instructions to stop this practice and take action against the officers who will violate such instructions?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I entirely agree with the hon. Member.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon.

Minister is in fact absolutely incorrect. Whatever Shri Sharad Dighe has said is correct. It is the Lokadhikar Samitis whose recommendations are taken into consideration while taking a decision and appointments are made in accordance with the list provided by them. However,

[*English*]

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that Lokadhikar Samitis are insisting upon the Government and Public Sector enterprises to recruit local people only in Bombay and if it is so, what is the Government's stand in this matter.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I have already answered this question.

MR. SPEAKER: He will take action.

[*Translation*]

Relay Fast by Supervisors in Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited

*90. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supervisors working in various units of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited are staging relay fast in front of their respective units; and

(b) if so, the main demands of these supervisors and the steps being taken by his Ministry to meet the demands?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

·STATEMENT

(a) The Supervisors of IDPL at Hyderabad Unit only have gone on relay hunger strike from 30.1.1989.

(b) The main demands of these Super-

visors are grant of interim relief, release of promotions and introduction of a scheme for time-bound promotion. As per the guidelines of BPE, the Supervisors of IDPL are not entitled to interim relief. Action has already been taken by the management of the company to release promotions of Supervisors subject to availability of sanctioned and operative vacant posts.

Addition to main answer:

Sir, the wage revision for Supervisors was revised only last year giving them the benefit of wage revision with retrospective effect from 1.10.85 resulting in payment of large amount of arrears. The next wage revision is due to expire on 1.10.89. In view of this, the Supervisors of IDPL are not entitled for payment of *ad-hoc* interim relief.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, the main demand of the supervisors of I.D.P.L. is that interim relief should be given to them in order to bridge the gap between the Central D.A. and the Industrial D.A. After the directions were given by the B.P.E. on 31st July, his Ministry has granted interim relief to the employees of a number of public undertakings. The number of supervisors in I.D.P.L. is very small. Hardly any saving is being made by not releasing interim relief to them. This is simply resulting in industrial unrest. Therefore I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the management of I.D.P.L. will be asked to hold talks with the supervisors on the issue of granting them interim relief?

[*English*]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I have mentioned that the agreement was entered by them on 1.10.85. In that, they agreed not to raise about interim relief for anything and also they gave an assurance that they would certainly consider that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Minister for sharing with us whatever written information he had with him in reply to my supplementary question. (*Interruptions*) It has been 26 years since I.D.P.L. came into existence, but it has not formulated any promotion policy till date. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what are the reasons for not having done so, and further, will he ask the management of I.D.P.L. to formulate a promotion policy by holding talks with the employees' union at the earliest?

[*English*]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I have also asked the IDPL management to finalise the promotion policy as early as possible.

SHRI K.S. RAO: The supervisors are numbering about 1200 out of 14,000 employees of the IDPL. The hon. Minister is kind enough to sanction the *ad hoc* relief to all the people right from the board level to the workmen leaving in between only the supervisors. As my hon. colleague Shri Rawat has already said, there is a disparity between the relief that is being paid to the supervisors of the IDPL and to all other public sector undertakings under the Government of India. I believe that the management of the IDPL is misguiding the hon. Minister for various reasons—possibly out of personal feeling, or some ego and all that. While I congratulate the hon. Minister in sanctioning this relief to various other employees right up to workmen from the board level and also some *ad hoc* relief to these supervisors, possibly, the Minister must have been under the impression that he has sanctioned to the supervisors also. But the fact remains—by this payment of *ad hoc* relief in 1988—that he has only brought supervisors on par with other undertakings which were being paid since 1982, that is, disparity of six years. Now I request the hon. Minister to have a clear understanding of the subject and ensure that this management will not misguide him and take sympathy for the supervisors

who are only 1200 and grant this *ad hoc* relief. May I know whether the hon. Minister will take further interest and clear this disparity.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Both the hon. Members are the leaders of the association. They are neither officers nor workers. According to the agreement, they gave in writing that they would not claim it. The Department is not misguiding me but he is misguiding me.

Targets for LPG Production and Distribution

*91. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL†:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA*.

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for production and distribution of LPG during the last three years;

(b) whether the targets have been achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). The targets fixed for the production and distribution of LPG as well as the actuals achieved during the last three years are given below:

(‘000 MT)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	1	2	3
<i>Production</i>			
Targets	1250	1415	1613
Actuals	1230	1489	1588 (Prov.)
<i>Distribution</i>			
Targets	1250	1520	1740
Actuals	1241	1497	1686

As could be seen from the above, the shortfall in production and distribution was not significant.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the interview, after short-listing a panel, for six months agency is not allocated. I would like to know whether there is acute shortage of LPG connections because people are not getting it as allotment of agency is not done even after the interview. There are some Talukas where the popula-

tion is more than twenty thousand; but they are not given a single agency in that area. Therefore people have to go long distances to bring the LPG cylinders on bicycles. It is accident prone and a security hazard...(Interruptions)... I would like to know whether the targets fixed are sufficient.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

[English]

Drilling Operations in Andhra Pradesh

*81. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in Andhra Pradesh selected by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for drilling in the next few months; and

(b) the total investment made by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission so far in Krishna-Godavari projects in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) ONGC have planned to drill in Andhra Pradesh in the next few months at certain locations in the districts of Krishna, East Godavari and West Godavari.

(b) Upto March, 1988, ONGC have invested an amount of Rs. 795.85 crores in Krishna-Godavari Project in Andhra Pradesh.

De-reservation of Bicycle Components and Dairy Equipments

*87. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to dereserve certain bicycle components and items of dairy equipments and allow medium and large scale industries in this field of production; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The Government have dereserved certain bicycle components and items of dairy equipments with effect from 18th January, 1989 vide Press Note F. No. 10/1/89-L.P. dated 18th January, 1989.

(b) Details of bicycle components and items of dairy equipments dereserved with effect from 18th January, 1989 are as under:—

1. Bicycle Components**Hubs and Cups — Bicycle**

Besides nomenclature of the following reserved items of bicycle components has also been changed:

From

To

(i) B.B. Axles

B.B. Axles except through cold forging process

(ii) Chain Wheels and Adjusters-bicycle

Chain Wheels and Adjusters-bicycles except chain wheels and adjusters for light weight bicycles

(iii) Crank forgings—cycles

Crank except cold forged cranks including single piece cranks—cycle

2. Items of Dairy Equipments

- (i) Double Gan Mixer
- (ii) Micro Pulveriser
- (iii) Rotary Driers
- (iv) Basket Type Centrifuges
- (v) Milk Cooling and Ghee Settling Equipment
- (vi) Evaporating Pans
- (vii) Butter Churn
- (viii) Curd Mills
- (ix) Agitators
- (x) Storage Tanks for Dairies

The dereservation and change in nomenclature have been necessitated in order to facilitate absorption of modern technology, improvement of quality and expansion of exports.

Canadian Assistance for Coal Industry

*88. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement was concluded during the visit of Canada's International Minister in the beginning of February, 1989 to finance a Coal India deal for supply of Canadian equipment and services to increase the output of the Rajmahal opencast mine in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement reached?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The contract

for expansion of the Rajmahal Opencast project in Bihar from 5 million tonnes to 10.5 million tonnes was concluded in January, 1989 between Coal India Limited and the Canadian Commercial Corporation (CCC), a Canadian Government company. CCC has undertaken to implement this project on a turnkey basis within 66 months, with a high productivity of 18 tonnes per man-shift and has provided performance guarantees. The foreign exchange cost of the contract is Canadian \$ 166 million which will be covered by a concessional credit from the Export Development Corporation of Canada. The loan agreement was signed on 31st January, 1989.

[Translation]

Disparity in service conditions of employees of K.V.I.C. and its sales counters

*92. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to remove disparity in the service conditions of the employees of Khadi and Village Industries Commission and its sales counters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The service conditions of regular employees of KVIC and those at the sales counters stand on different footing.

No comparison can be drawn between the service conditions of these two categories of employees. The question of removing disparity therefore does not arise.

[English]

Low Density Polyethylene Price

*93. SHRI SAMBAJIRAO KAKADE:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the price of Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the effect of this price reduction on the production of LDPE?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). At present Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL) a Central Public Sector Undertaking is the only manufacture of LDPE in the country. As the domestic availability of LDPE is significantly short of the indigenous demand, import of LDPE is allowed on OGL for actual users as well as for stock and sale; IPCL has been effecting imports of LDPE to cater to the requirements of small scale units who find it difficult to organise imports on their own. IPCL offers indigenous and imported LDPE to the consumers at a pooled price which is adjusted from time to time depending upon the landed cost of imports. The pooled price was reduced by around Rs. 3/kg in December, 1988.

The reduction in the pooled price will have no impact on the production of LDPE in the country.

Functioning of National Council for Cement and Building Materials

*94. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any irregularities have been noticed in the functioning of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCBM);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Some allegations have been received against the management of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCBM). Government also felt that the working of the Organisation needed to be reviewed. A one-man Review Committee has therefore been set up in January, 1989, (consisting of Shri S.S. Dhanoa, IAS (retd.), to make an indepth review of the functioning of NCBM and to enquire into the allegations made against its management.

Advertisements given to Newspapers and Periodicals in Punjab and Chandigarh

*95. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of advertisements given to each of the daily newspapers and periodicals published from Punjab and Chandigarh by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity during 1988;

(b) whether there have been complaints of discrimination in allotment of DAVP advertisements to these newspapers and periodicals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The value of the

advertisements given to the newspapers and periodicals published from Punjab and Chandigarh during the period from April to December, 88 was Rs. 55,86,138. 78p. A list of such newspapers is given in the Statement below. The details of amounts paid to individual newspapers are not disclosed and are treated as confidential.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

List of Newspapers and Periodicals in Punjab and Chandigarh given D.A.V.P. Advertisements during the period April to December, 1988

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Indian Express | 15. Bharat Desh Hamara |
| 2. Tribune | 16. Chandigarh Times |
| 3. Vyapar Udyog Samachar | 17. Manav Sampada |
| 4. Art of Living | 18. Arth Prakash |
| 5. Punjab Mail | 19. Chandigarh Darshan |
| 6. Chandigarh News Letter | 20. M.R. Khabren |
| 7. Punjab Speaks | 21. Sanjogi Mela |
| 8. Dainik Tribune | 22. Khamoshi Ka Chirag |
| 9. Veer Pratap | 23. Jansatta |
| 10. Hindi Milap | 24. Dagar Express |
| 11. Punjab Kesari | 25. Pratap |
| 12. Desh Pyar | 26. Milap |
| 13. Vishva Jyoti | 27. Samaj |
| 14. Pilot | 28. Punjab Bulletin |
| | 29. Rohjah |
| | 30. Ludhiana Express |
| | 31. Hind Samachar |
| | 32. Ludhiana Post |
| | 33. Aroma |
| | 34. Nazrana |
| | 35. Avahan |
| | 36. Daggar |
| | 37. Janta Sansar |
| | 38. Hindu |

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 39. Mehrat | 63. Pyas |
| 40. Panchi | 64. Sukhraj |
| 41. Akali Patrika | 65. Roop |
| 42. Ajit | 66. Punjab Press |
| 43. Ranjit | 67. Nirbhai Sewak |
| 44. Nawan Zamana | 68. Jasvinder |
| 45. Suraj | 69. Pendu Darpan |
| 46. Chardi Kala (Daily) | 70. Panj Pani |
| 47. Punjabi Tribune | 71. Sanyasi Shakti |
| 48. Jag Bani | 72. Intezar |
| 49. Tarjman | 73. Ahluwalia Times |
| 50. Qaumi Den | 74. Sada Zamana |
| 51. Jag Jot | 75. Punjabi Jagat |
| 52. Dharalledar | 76. Samrala Times |
| 53. Navin Saver | 77. Darshanjit |
| 54. Senapati | 78. Sacha Hamdard |
| 55. Intaqam | 79. Des Prades |
| 56. Daler Punjab | 80. Sajre Phull |
| 57. Sevadar | 81. International |
| 58. Khalsa Samachar | 82. Daler Khalsa |
| 59. Pauh Phutti | 83. Shamsheer-E-Hind |
| 60. Lok Yug | 84. Charhdi Kala (Weekly) |
| 61. Samrat | 85. Qaumi Sampark |
| 62. Tir Quman (Daily) | 86. Dhuri News |

87. Bhullar Ekta
88. Mehram
89. Tasvir
90. Patiala Express
91. Gairat
92. Qaumi Bulara
93. Ranjit
94. Sirjana
95. Shaheed-E-Azam
96. Lok Lahar
97. Hara Inquilab
98. Panth Khalsa
99. Babar Akali Lehar
100. Sarvodaya Sansar
101. Mel Milap
102. Panchayat Awaz
103. Samana Times
104. Deg Teg Sandesh
105. Jantak Lahar
106. Nidar
107. Pawittar Bodh
108. Pahul Khandedhar
109. Charhata Suraj
110. Patiala Bhani
111. Gian Wan

112. Rover
113. Amar Kahaniyan
114. Man Sarovar Times
115. Panth Khalsa
116. Panthak Jeevan
117. Harjit
118. Noori Preet
119. Sanjogi Mele
120. Veer Ashok
121. Swaran
122. Tir Kaman (Weekly)

Seminar on Power Development

*96. SHRI T.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA.
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether two seminars on "Power Development in Eighth Plan — strategies, issues and actions" were organised by the National Council of Power Utilities in New Delhi on 22 December, 1988;

(b) if so, the number of experts who participated in the seminars;

(c) whether any suggestions were made by them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):
(a) A seminar was organised by the National

Council of Power Utilities on 22nd December, 1988 at New Delhi on the "Power Development in Eighth Plan — Strategies, Issues and Options."

(b) About 80 persons attended the seminar.

(c) and (d). Some of the important suggestions made in the seminar were:—

- (1) Reversal of the present trend of according higher priority to thermal power development at the cost of hydel power.
- (2) Need for strong inter-regional transmission lines and effective load management measures for optimal utilisation of available generation.
- (3) Provision of adequate load despatching and communication facilities.
- (4) Provision of adequate funds for cost effective schemes like renovation and modernisation of thermal units; uprating of hydel units and transmission and distribution loss reduction.
- (5) Taking up of at least one large hydel project in each region, in the Eighth Plan by the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation.
- (6) Preparation of a definite blue print of the transmission and distribution programme for the Eighth Plan.
- (7) Provision of the Rural Electrification Corporation loans on interest-free basis or at highly concessional rates.

Central Investment In Kerala

97*. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received from Kerala Government for increasing the percentage of Central Investment in Kerala's industrial sector;

(b) what is the percentage of Central investment in Kerala as on 31 December, 1988;

(c) whether the percentage of Central investment in Kerala has been decreasing over the past few years; and

(d) if so, the reasons for this decrease?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The percentage of Central investment in terms of Gross Block in the State of Kerala as on 31.3.1988 for which period only the information is available is 1.6%.

(c) Since 1985-86 there is no decrease. But in the earlier years the percentage was higher.

(d) Central investments are made taking into consideration the techno-economic viability of projects while keeping in view the need for overall balanced regional development.

Joint Venture Project between CIT-Alcatel and Indian Telephone Industries

*98. SHRI P. KOLANDAVELU:
SHRI K.S. RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the joint venture project between the giant French company, CIT-Alcatel and the Indian Telephone Industries at Rae-Bareilly to manufacture large digital telephone exchanges has been dropped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any committee was appointed for this purpose; and

(d) if so, whether that committee has submitted any report to Government about this project?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): (a) to (d). There are no firm proposals for the manufacture of large digital telephone exchanges at the Indian Telephone Industries, Rae Bareilly. No Committee has been appointed for this purpose.

Setting up of Growth Centres

*99. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:
SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up some growth centres under certain schemes;

(b) if so, the details of these schemes and the places identified where such centres are to be set up, State/Union Territory-wise.

(c) the criteria followed in such identification; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Government have decided to set up 100 growth centres

throughout the country over the next five years or so. The Growth Centres, which would act as magnets for attracting industries to backward areas would be endowed with infrastructural facilities at par with the best available in the country. Each growth centre would be provided with funds of the order of Rs. 25-30 crores. In the first phase it has been decided to take up 61 Growth Centres. The State-wise allocation of Growth Centres is as follows:

State	No. of Growth Centres
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	4
2. Assam	2
3. Bihar	5
4. Gujarat	2
5. Haryana	2
6. Jammu & Kashmir	2
7. Karnataka	3
8. Kerala	2
9. Madhya Pradesh	5
10. Maharashtra	4
11. Orissa	3
12. Punjab	2
13. Rajasthan	4
14. Tamil Nadu	3
15. Uttar Pradesh	6
16. West Bengal	3

1	2
17. Arunachal Pradesh	1
18. Goa	1
19. Himachal Pradesh	1
20. Manipur	1
21. Meghalaya	1
22. Mizoram	1
23. Nagaland	1
24. Pondicherry	1
25. Tripura	1
Total	61

(c) and (d). The following criteria shall be followed for selection of the Growth Centres.

(a) The Growth Centres shall be located outside the distance criteria that is, they shall not be within 50 Kms from the boundary of the 7 cities with a population above 25 lakhs; 30 Kms from the boundary of the 2 cities with a population of above 15 lakhs but below 25 lakhs and 15 Kms from the boundary of the 12 cities with a population of 7.5 lakhs but below 15 lakhs.

(b) The Growth Centres shall be located close to District/Sub-Divisional/Block/Taluk Head Quarters or Developing Urban Centres.

(c) The Growth Centres shall have access to the following basic facilities:—

(i) Proximity to Rail-heads, National or State Highways. If there is no

such Highway going nearby, the State Government should give a firm and time-bound commitment for providing connection to such Highway.

(ii) Proximity to adequate and dependable source of Water supply.

(iii) Proximity to adequate and dependable source of power.

(iv) Access to telecommunication facilities. If such facilities are not already available, it should be ensured that the Department of Telecommunications gives adequate priority to provide these facilities in their plan.

(v) Availability of reasonable educational and health facilities. If there are no such facilities, the State Government should give a firm and time-bound commitment to provide them.

(vi) As far as possible, the selection of Growth Centres should not lead to undue diversion of fertile and available agricultural lands. Further more, sufficient land should be available for development of housing facilities and for promoting tertiary activities.

(vii) The Growth Centres should not be located in ecologically sensitive areas and they should not lead to denudation of the forests. Provided further that, in sensitive areas only industries permitted by the Department of Environment shall alone be located.

(viii) The Growth Centre should be selected on the consideration that its sphere of influence would cover a radius of about 20-25 Kms.

The State Governments have been asked to submit their proposals for setting up growth centres as early as possible, prefera-

bly by 30th April, 1989.

Impact of Rise in Coal Prices

*100. SHRI HET RAM:
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage increase in the prices of coal recently and the rationale for the price hike;

Coal India Ltd.

By 13.7% from Rs. 219/- per tonne on an average to Rs. 249/- per tonne w.e.f. 1.1.1989. The revised price was arrived at after taking into account escalation in costs upto June, 1988.

(b) The price of coal was last revised in respect of Coal India Ltd. w.e.f. 23.12.1987 when the average price per tonne was fixed at Rs. 219/- per tonne. At the time of this revision, the realisation of Coal India Ltd. towards basic price was around Rs. 183/- per tonne on an average. Hence the price increase was of the order of 19%.

In the case of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. the average price per tonne was last revised on 24.9.1988 to Rs. 270/- per tonne. At the time of this revision, the realisation of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. was around Rs. 250/- per tonne on an average. Hence the increase in price was of the order of 8%.

(c) The impact has been estimated as around 3 paise per kilowatt hour of thermal generation on the power sector and around Rs. 150/- per tonne on steel; these are the major users of coal. The immediate impact on the wholesale price index of the 13.7% increase in the price of coal may be of the order of 0.14% on the rough and ready basis

(b) when were the prices of coal raised last and by what percentage; and

(c) its likely impact on the various sectors of economy and on the wholesale price index?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The last round of increase in coal prices was as follows:

Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.

By 10% from Rs. 270/- per tonne on an average to Rs. 297/- per tonne w.e.f. 24.1.1989. The revised price was arrived at after escalation upto March, 1989.

that every 1% increase in the price of coal would account for 0.01% increase in the general price level.

Development of Communications in Backward Areas

768. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether this Ministry have earmarked funds for development of communications in the backward areas;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted therefor; and

(c) the total allocation made by Government, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Funds are not earmarked separately for develop-

ment of Telecommunications in the backward areas. However in the Annual Plan specific allocation is made for development of Telecommunications facilities in Tribal areas.

As regards Postal facilities, funds are similarly earmarked under the Annual opening of new post offices and installation of letter boxes and appointment of delivery agents separately for the rural areas and for the tribal areas. Both in the case of Department of Telecom. and Department of Posts,

relaxed standards are observed in setting up Telecom. and Postal network in Tribal and rural areas.

(c) Allotment of funds on Telecom side are made to Territorial Circles which are not always co-terminus with States and Union Territories. Circlewise allotment of funds for development of Telecommunications in Tribal areas for the year 1988-89 is furnished in the Statement below. Similar information in the case of Department of Posts is under collection and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Circle</i>	<i>Re Allotment 1988-89 (Tribal Areas)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.07
2.	Assam	0.82
3.	Bihar	3.63
4.	Gujarat	4.10
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.03
6.	Karnataka	5.57
7.	Kerala (including Lakshadweep)	1.80
8.	Madhya Pradesh	6.12
9.	Maharashtra (including Goa)	4.01
10.	North Eastern (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura).	11.60
11.	Orissa	5.32
12.	Rajasthan	2.46
13.	Tamil Nadu (including Pondicherry)	0.25

1	2	3
15.	Uttar Pradesh	0.01
16.	West Bengal (including Andaman and Nicobar Islands)	2.30
TOTAL		49.09

Tidal Power Project at Kandla

769. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tidal Power Project at Kandla has been found feasible and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the expected generation of power from this project and at what cost and how it would compare with the production of conventional energy;

(c) when this plan is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether any experiment on other sea coasts has also been made and if so, the details thereof and the results achieved;

(e) whether any foreign technology or assistance has been sought in this field; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Techno-economic feasibility report prepared by the Central Electricity Authority envisages installation of a 900 MW tidal power project in Gulf of Kutch near Kandla.

(b) The Project is expected to generate 1690 million units of energy annually. The cost of generation has been estimated to be

90 paise/unit at December, 1987 prices which is comparable with the cost of generation of new coal based thermal power plants.

(c) The project can be implemented after the investment decision and detailing of the design and construction features.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). French experts were invited to India for consultations during the course of techno-economic feasibility study of the project. Some engineers of the Central Electricity Authority were also sent on study tours/training to U.K. and France.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Solar Energy Research

770. SHRI S.D. SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far on the research in the field of solar energy and the results achieved;

(b) the steps taken by Government for putting it to use;

(c) the details of Government buildings where solar energy is being used and the number of Central Government offices/buildings where it is proposed to be used in the next five years; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) An amount of Rs. 45 crores approximately has been spent on development and demonstration of solar photovoltaic technology and solar thermal technology for the conversion of solar energy into electrical and thermal energy, respectively. In addition to this, approximately Rs. 60 crores have been spent on developing and demonstrating technologies based on indirect use of solar energy such as biogas, biomass and wind etc. As a result of these efforts low grade solar thermal technologies have been successfully commercialised in the country. Photovoltaic technology has also been developed to the commercial level. Biogas has become a fully commercialised and widely used technology. Biomass technologies have also started being used.

(b) Low grade solar thermal devices such as Solar Water Heaters, Solar Air Heater/Dryers, Solar Timber Kilns, Solar Desalination Systems and Solar Cookers are being made available to the users under the investment sharing scheme of Government. Solar Photovoltaic Systems for lighting, water pumping, communication and other applications are also being installed in villages including remote and hilly areas under nation wide programme supported by Government. Programmes for wind energy use for water pumping and for power generation have been initiated. Major Programmes for biogas and biomass utilisation are already being implemented. All these can be expanded if funds are made available.

(c) and (d). Over 2150 Solar Water Heating Systems have been installed on Central and State Government buildings, hotels, hospitals and industries etc. All the Central Government Departments and Undertakings are being advised to go for Solar Water Heating Systems for meeting their hot water requirements.

[English]

Per Capita Public Sector Investment in States

771. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made regarding the per capita investment in the public sector by Union Government in different States and Union Territories from First Five Year Plan to Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the state-wise and planwise details thereof; and

(c) State-wise per capita investment during the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). No, Sir. But the State-wise investment in terms of gross block is given every year in Volume-1 of Public Enterprises Survey placed on the Table of the House during the Budget Session.

(c) As the 7th Plan will end only 31.3.1990 the information is not available now. But details of investment State-wise in the form of Gross Block as on 31.3.1988 upto which date only the information is available is at page-12 of Volume-1 of the Public Enterprises Survey placed on the Table of the House on 27.2.1989.

Construction Work on Sawalkote, Bagliar and Uri Projects, J & K

772. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction work on Sawalkote, Bagliar and Uri projects in Jammu and Kashmir has started;

(b) the details of works done so far and the expenditure incurred on each of the works; and

(c) the total estimated expenditure on each of the projects and the period within which each project will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) and (b). At Uri Hydro-electric Project, a pre-construction works, such as approach roads to the various work sites, construction

power, communication facilities, hydrological and meteorological investigations, drifting and drilling etc. are in progress.

At Sawalkot and Baglihar HE Projects, infrastructure and preliminary works such as temporary residential and non-residential buildings, access paths etc. have been taken up.

The expenditure incurred on these three projects, upto January, 1989, is as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

1. Sawalkot HE Project	0.86
2. Baglihar HE Project	2.95
3. Uri HE Project	11.30

(c) The estimated cost and the estimated construction period (after investment

decision) in respect of these three projects is as follows:—

<i>Project</i>	<i>Estimated Cost (Rs. crores)</i>	<i>Completion Period</i>
Sawalkot HE Project	686.91	10 years.
(August 1984 price level)		
Baglihar HE Project	608.89	6 years.
(September 1984 price level)		
Uri HE Project	1477.42	6 years.

Power from Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Maharashtra

773. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for Maharashtra to

generate power from non-conventional sources of energy during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the achievements so far recorded under each source of energy;

(c) the shortfall under each head; and

(d) the steps contemplated to augment energy production?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Targets have been fixed for Maharashtra in respect of biogas and improved chulhas. The targets and achievements are as follows:

	Target	Achievement
Biogas Plants	1,35,100	1,96,568 (upto Jan., 1989)
Improved chulhas	2,65,000	2,30,352 (upto Dec., 1988)

In respect of electric power, no targets had been fixed as funds had only been provided for demonstration of power technologies.

However, many steps have been taken to generate power from New and Renewable Sources of Energy such as wind energy on a substantial scale. One 1.1 MW wind farm project is already operational at Deogarh in Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra. The first phase of 550 MW was commissioned on 20 May, 1986. Already over 12.6 lakh units of electricity have been fed to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. The second phase of 550 KW grid became operational on 6th November, 1986. At Dahanu, a 100 KW grid connected wind electric generator has also been separately installed.

Steps have also been taken to introduce the Solar photovoltaic street lighting programme in the State as a measure of initial electrification of villages and small settlements. So far, 648 Nos. of villages have been provided with solar photovoltaic street lighting systems. Separately, 54 water pumping systems for drinking water supply or micro irrigation, 45 Nos. of community lighting/TV systems and 54 Nos. of domestic lighting units exploiting solar energy through the photovoltaic route have been installed in different locations in Maharashtra. Through

the installation of solar water heating systems and solar stills, power have been conserved/substituted to some extent. Till date, 29 solar water heating systems and 85 solar stills have been installed in Maharashtra. In addition, approximately 16,000 solar cookers have been sold.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In view of financial constraints, a very modest plan of Rs. 417 lakhs had been approved by the Planning Commission for the 7th Plan in Maharashtra in the state sector.

For 1989-90, to augment energy production from non-conventional sources, increased financial allocations have been recommended.

Strike notices to Eastern Coalfields Limited

774. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers and trade unions of the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. have served strike notices on the management;

(b) if so, when these notices were

served;

(c) the names of the trade unions which served the notices;

(d) the demands of the workers/trade unions; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Colliery Mazdoor Sabha of India (CITU) served a strike notice on the Agent, Jamuria, A-B Colliery of ECL, on 25th January, 1989.

(d) The demand of the Union was that the alleged irregularities in LTC/LLTC payments in the Colliery should be enquired into and action taken against those responsible for the same.

(e) As a result of conciliation proceedings held on 6.2.1989, the Union withdrew the strike notice. The case has been handed over to CBI, Dhanbad, for investigation.

Production of Khadi

775. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to step up the production of Khadi in the country during the current year;

(b) whether Government are also proposing to set up more Khadi units in the country;

(c) if so, the total amount allocated for the development and production of Khadi in the current year; and

(d) whether Government are also considering to reduce the price of Khadi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The total amount allocated for the development and production of khadi (Cotton, Muslin, Woolen & Silk) during the current year, including the allocation under Science and Technology Programme of Khadi is Rs. 80.25 crores.

(d) Keeping in view the escalation in price of raw materials and increase in the wages of spinners and weavers it is not possible to reduce the price of Khadi.

External Assistance for New Power Projects in Kerala

776. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals under consideration of Union Government for external assistance for any new power projects in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project Stage-I (2 x 210 MW) in the State of Kerala is proposed to be implemented with Soviet assistance in the Central Sector.

T.V. Centre at Keonjhar, Orissa

777. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up

a T.V. Centre at Keonjhar in Orissa during 1988-89;

(b) whether the site has been selected and land acquired for setting up T.V. Centre at Keonjhar;

(c) if so, the steps taken to expedite the establishment of the T.V. Centre there; and

(d) the time by which the T.V. Centre is expected to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (d). The VII Plan of Doordarshan includes a scheme for establishment of a low power (100 W) TV transmitter at Keonjhar in Orissa. The land site for establishment of this project has been taken over and the transmitter building is under construction. As per the present indications, the transmitter is expected to be commissioned into service towards the middle of 1989-90.

Investment and Output Ratio of Top Ten Business Houses

778. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the investment and output ratio of top ten business houses during the current fiscal year; and

(b) what was the ratio during the last fiscal year with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The desired information for the fiscal years 1987-88 and 1988-89 is not available. However, a Statement showing assets, turnover and assets: turnover ratio in 1986-87 (accounting year ending April, 1986 to March, 1987) of companies registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act and belonging to the top ten business houses ranked according to their assets in 1986-87 is given below.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the House	Assets	Turnover	Assets: Turnover ratio
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tata	4940	4940	1 : 1.0
2.	Birla	4771	4360	1 : 0.9
3.	Reliance	2022	951	1 : 0.5
4.	J.K. Singhania	1427	1143	1 : 0.8
5.	Thapar	1151	1060	1 : 0.9
6.	Mafatlal	1050	1231	1 : 1.2

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Modi	860	1104	1 : 1.3
8.	Larsen & Toubro	831	560	1 : 0.7
9.	M.A. Chidambaram	808	432	1 : 0.5
10.	Bajaj	778	847	1 : 1.1

Sale of Drugs at Low Price by Public Sector Drug Company

779. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 13 August 1985 to Starred Question No. 309 regarding sale of drugs at low price by public sector drug company and state:

(a) the details of the company which had been asked by Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. to refund the difference between the notified price and the actual price at which penicillin-V First Crystals was supplied to them; and

(b) the amount collected by Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Hindustan Antibiotics Limited has not supplied Penicillin V First Crystals to any company so far and as such the question of HAL asking any company to refund the difference between the notified price and the actual price of the drug does not arise.

Broadcast of Sports Commentaries on National Programme

780. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether sports commentaries are broadcast by All India Radio from Delhi only

(b) whether these commentaries are not clearly audible all over the country, particularly in hilly terrains; and

(c) if so, whether sports commentaries will be broadcast as a part of the National Programme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir. Sports Commentaries are broadcast from other All India Radio Stations also.

(b) These commentaries are generally audible in the Programme Zones of the All India Radio Stations, including hilly terrains. To make it more audible, shortwave support is also provided wherever found necessary

(c) Sports commentaries are broadcast on the national network/regional or local levels depending upon the nature of the event, its importance and listeners' interest.

Fixation of Selling Prices of Petroleum Products

781. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether indigenous crude is treated at par with imported crude for the purpose of fixation of selling prices of petroleum products in the country;

(b) whether this pricing policy generates any surplus amount on account of Indian crude; and

(c) whether this surplus amount is proposed to be utilised to lower the prices of petroleum products in the domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Subsidy Scheme

782. SHRI B.N. REDDY
SHRI A. CHARLES

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received from State Government or Small Industries Associations for resorting the Central Investment Subsidy which was stopped by Union Government last year;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this matter; and

(c) if not, when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The extension of the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme which has not been continued after 30.9.1988 is under consideration of the Government.

Extra Departmental Employees

783. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) is applicable to Extra Departmental employees;

(b) if not, what other forum at par with JCM, is available to about 3 lakhs Extra Departmental employees;

(c) whether the Extra Departmental Committee had recommended a single association for all the Extra Departmental employees taken together as a category; and

(d) the reasons for not accepting this recommendation, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The recognised Federations/Unions/Associations, which inter-alia represent the Extra Departmental Employees also, have been extended the facility of monthly meetings at Divisional level besides four monthly meetings at Circle level and Central level respectively in which the grievances of Extra Departmental Employees are also discussed for remedial action.

(c) and (d). The Committee on Extra Departmental System had recommended that the facility of Special Casual leave available to the office-bearers of the Union/Associations of regular employees may be extended to the Extra Departmental Employees also subject to the condition that

there is a single Association for all the extra Departmental Agents taken together as a category. This recommendation was not accepted. However, the Unions have been permitted to include one representative of Extra Departmental Employees in the periodical meetings at different levels subject to certain conditions and the cost of the substitute employed in his place is borne by the Government.

Supply of Benzene to Chemical Manufacturers

784. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of Benzene to the manufacturers of chemicals for home consumption has been discontinued leading to the closure of many industries in and around Bombay, Gujarat and the rest of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a Memorandum from the Association of Small and Medium Chemical Manufacturers, Bombay has been received by Government for the restoration of the supply;

(d) if so, the likely date by which the supply would be restored; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (e). No, Sir. Supplies of benzene have not been discontinued to any sector of industries in Gujarat, Maharashtra or elsewhere in the country. There has been some shortage of benzene on account of production problems in the refineries of M/s. Indian Oil Corporation and M/s. Bharat petroleum Corporation Ltd., but adequate supplies are now continuing.

To ease the situation, Government have also made imports of benzene and adequate supplies are being made to all consumers, giving priority to export production.

District Industry Centres

785. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the District Industry Centres monitor the establishment and progress of the industrial or business establishments set up with Self Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) loans;

(b) if so, the number of such establishments set up in Purnia district of Bihar since the scheme came into operation and of those in existence as on 1 January, 1989;

(c) whether it is a fact that many such units all over the country have closed down and are facing litigation by the banks concerned for recovery of the loans and the interest thereon; and

(d) if so, whether any steps are under consideration for meeting the difficulty and for modifying the scheme in the light of the experience?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the period 1983-84 to 1987-88, 2839 beneficiaries were sanctioned loan in Purnia District of Bihar.

(c) Under the existing data reporting system, information about working/closed units facing litigation is not maintained cen-

trally.

(d) The scheme is under regular evaluation.

Crisis in Automobile Industry

786. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Companies which are producing truck chassis and the annual production of each industry;

(b) whether there is crisis in automobile industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a great demand for automobiles abroad; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to export automobiles with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) M/s. TELCO, Bombay, M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras and M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta are the main manufacturers of medium and heavy duty commercial vehicles, which includes trucks and buses, in the country. The production of these companies during the last two years has been as under:

(figures in nos.)

	86-87	87-88
1. M/s. TELCO	44190	47401
2. M/s Ashok Leyland	15138	16720
3. M/s Hindustan Motors	828	693

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). In the recent past, Indian Automobile manufacturers have entered the export market on a modest scale. Some of the major auto manufacturers like TELCO, Ashok Leyland, Mahindra & Mahindra, Bajaj Auto Ltd. have been increasingly exporting their vehicles. In the passenger car sector, Maruti Udyog Ltd. has entered the export market by exporting 500 cars during 1987-88. Similarly, in the two wheeler sector, TVS Suzuki Ltd. and LML Ltd. also have entered the export market recently. The Government are providing a variety of incentives for faci-

tating export of vehicles, including financial and fiscal incentives, reduction of input costs, technological upgradation and removal of licensing constraints.

Delivery of Dak in Villages in Assam

787. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether money orders, parcels, letters etc. are delivered in the villages once in a fortnight;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to make quick delivery of these items in the villages and the remote areas of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. The mails are sent out for delivery every day.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In Assam too mails are sent out daily. Individual complaints are invariably investigated.

Consumption of Energy

788. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to reduce the consumption of energy and prevent its wastages; and

(b) the results achieved during the last two years, year-wise and expected during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) The steps taken to reduce the consumption of energy and prevent its wastage include fixation of specific energy consumption targets for energy intensive industries, conducting energy audits, organising training programmes for industrial personnel, modification of standards covering electrical appliances, grant of fiscal incentives on energy saving equipment, demonstration programmes in rectification of inefficient agricultural pumpsets, increasing public awareness through a multi-media campaign and adoption of better house-keeping measures and energy efficient technologies by industrial units.

(b) The results of energy conservation

measures were monitored for selected units in sectors like steel, aluminium, fertilisers, cement, refineries, coal, Railways, State Transport Corporations etc. which have reported significant reduction in their specific energy consumption levels during 1987-88. The targets fixed for 1988-89 seek to achieve further improvement in varying degrees.

Expansion of Telecommunication facilities in Lakshadweep

789. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand and/or modernize telecommunication facilities in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) 1 There is a scheme under execution for setting up of:—

(i) New earth station at Kiltan, Androth, Kalpeni & Agattu; and

(ii) V.HF Links between :—

(a) Anini—Kadmat

(b) Kadmat—Kiltan

(c) Kiltan—Chetlat

(d) Chetlat—Bitra; and

2. The existing exchanges at Kavarathi, Minicoy, Androth, Agatti, Amini, Kalpeni, Chetlat Kadmat & Kiltan are proposed to be upgraded to meet the registered demand.

Repayment of Deposits by Companies

790. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision in the Companies Act, 1956 to direct the companies to repay the deposits accepted from the public;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any companies including some public sector units, large business houses and multinational companies have defaulted in repayment, and if so, the names of such defaulting companies etc; and

(d) whether Government are considering to plug on the loopholes in regard to non-payment of deposits by bringing into force section 58 (A) of the Companies Act and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956, as amended by the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1988, empowers the Company Law Board to take cognizance of any failure on the part of the companies to repay deposits or part thereof in accordance with the terms and conditions of such deposits and non-compliance of the directions issued by the said Board to the companies would attract penalty in the shape of both imprisonment as also fine, after the amended provisions are brought into force.

(c) Government has received complaints regarding failure of certain companies to repay deposits on the date of maturity with interest. The time and effort involved in compiling the information will not be commensurate with the results sought to be achieved.

(d) Does not arise, in view of (a) and (b) above.

Postal and Telegram facilities in Manipur

791. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of postal and telegram facilities in the State of Manipur covering the district headquarters, hills and plains and municipal towns during the last ten years, comparative positions in 1978 and 1988;

(b) whether Government are aware of the public grievance of inadequate facilities causing inordinate delays in the deliveries and despatches etc. in the State; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The number of post offices in Manipur which was 416 as on 31.3.1980 has risen to 542 as on 31.1.1989.

Number of telegraph offices in district headquarters in hills, District Headquarters in plains and municipal towns in Manipur valley in 1980 were respectively 5, 3 and 29. The position in 1988 is the same except that there is a nominal increase of one phonocom telegraph office in Municipal Town.

(b) There have been complaints of delay in disposal/delivery of mails.

Delivery of telegrams during day light hours and transmission of telegrams on line are generally prompt. The delays in delivery after day light hours (1800 hrs) and due to limited movements for safety reasons and closure of public/private establishments.

(c) In this connection, Postmaster General has reviewed the staff strength of sorting and delivery branches of Imphal head post office where the incoming and outgoing mail of Manipur State is concentrated and has proposed creation of additional posts to meet the situation. The matter is under examination.

To further improve the transmission of telegrams following steps are being taken by the Department of Telecommunications:

- (i) arrangements for training more signallers are being made.
- (ii) teleprinter working between (a) Imphal and Ukhrul and (b) Imphal and Churachandpur is planned.
- (iii) Proposal to open more COs in 8th Plan is under examination.
- (iv) An experimental project has been taken up for the North Eastern States to provide telegraph service on Satellite medium.

Upgradation of Post Office in Chittoor in Kerala

792. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for upgrading the lower section post office in Chittoor in Kerala to a head post office; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) A representation was received in February, 1984 for upgrading Chittoor Sub Post Office into a Head Post Office.

(b) The proposal was not found justified as it did not satisfy norms of the Department in this regard.

Opening of New Post Offices in Kottayam Distt. Kerala

793. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new post offices are proposed to be opened in the Kottayam district of Kerala in 1989-90; and

(b) if so, the places where these post offices will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The post offices proposed are for:

- (i) Urakanadu;
- (ii) Elamkad; and
- (iii) Amara.

Cases before MRTTP Commission

794. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases before the MRTTP Commission in which no progress

has been made during the last one year;

(b) the number of adjournments granted in these cases and on whom requests; and

(c) the steps taken to enable the Commission to expedite the disposal of the cases before them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). During the year 1988, the Commission instituted 907 enquiry cases and disposed 733 such cases. The number of cases being so large and as the Hon'ble Member's question does not pertain to any specific case, the time and effort involved in furnishing of information asked for will not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved. The progress of the enquiries varies from case to case depending upon the nature of the issues, conduct of the parties, behaviour of witnesses etc. Furthermore, the MRTPT Commission, being a quasi-judicial body, is empowered to take appropriate action as per the provisions of the MRTPT Act, 1969.

[Translation]

Appointment of Dependants of Deceased Employees of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited

795. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dependants of deceased employees of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, Delhi appointed since 1986, till date;

(b) whether pension or other benefits have been given to such appointed dependants of deceased employees; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the number of such employees to whom pension and other benefits have not been given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Oil Recovery Techniques developed by Institute of Reservoir Studies, ONGC

796. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of enhanced oil recovery techniques developed so far by the Institute of Reservoir Studies of the Oil & Natural Gas Commission; and

(b) the results of their application in the oil fields of the O.N.G.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). ONGC has undertaken nine Enhanced Oil Recovery projects on a pilot basis as follows:—

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>EOR Pilot</i>	<i>Field</i>	<i>Plan Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	In-Situ Combustion	Lanwa Gujarat	955
2.	Steam Injection	Balol Gujarat	668
3.	Polymer Flood	Sanand Gujarat	200
4.	Polymer Flood	Jhalora Gujarat	502
5.	Caustic Flood	Sanand Gujarat	355
6.	CO ₂ Miscible Flood	Kalol Gujarat	476
7.	Misellor Polymer Flood	Ankleshwar Gujarat	690
8.	In-Situ Combustion	Balol Gujarat	875
9.	LPG Pilot	Geleki Assam	835

Of the above following 3 pilot projects have been commissioned:—

1. Polymer Flood pilot, Sanand — April, 1985.
2. Polymer Flood pilot, Jhalora — August, 1987.
3. Caustic Flood pilot, Sanand — December, 1987.

Field response from polymer flood pilot of Sanand has enabled ONGC to expand the

project. The results of remaining projects will be known after the pilot studies are completed.

Supply of Kerosene to Kerala

797. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total monthly requirement of

kerosene in Kerala;

(b) the supply of kerosene during the last six months month-wise;

(c) whether it is proposed to augment the supply of kerosene to Kerala; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to meet the demand in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). The kerosene requirements of States and Union Territories including Kerala are assessed by allowing a suitable growth rate over the allocation made in the corresponding period of the previous year, and allocations are made accordingly. Besides the regular allocations, adhoc releases are also given to meet specific situations like floods, drought, shortage of LPG etc. The details of allocations and supplies made to Kerala during the last six months (August 1988 to January 1989) are given below:

<i>Month</i>	<i>Regular Allocation</i>	<i>Adhoc Allocation</i>	<i>Total Allocation</i>	<i>Supplies</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
August 88	13,258	712	19,970	20,179
Sept. 88	18,258	1212	19,470	19,735
Oct. 88	18,258	2212	20,470	20,951
Nov. 88	20,923	1212	22,135	21,966
Dec. 88	20,923	1212	22,135	22,039
Jan. 89	20,923	1212	22,135	21,830

The allocation of kerosene to Kerala made in accordance with the existing policy is by and large, considered adequate to meet the demand of the genuine consumers in the State.

in 'Jansatta' dated 15th January, 1989; and

(b) if so, the names of companies which have tried to collect money by making fake claims during the last three years?

[*Translation*]

Companies making False Claims

798. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Ban on companies making false claims' appearing

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From the year 1986 till date, the MRTD Commission investigated 147 cases of such Companies/firms. The details are contained in the Statement given below.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Enquiry No.</i>	<i>Name of the Respondent</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	233/86	Shree Foods Limited	Proceedings dropped
2.	234/86	Khaitan Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited	Enquiry dismissed
3.	235/86	Kothari General Foods Corpn. Ltd. & others	Pending
4.	109/86	Marudhar Services Ltd.	Enquiry disposed of. Order passed under Section 36 D (2)
5.	95/86	La Bella Financiers	Pending
6.	42/86	Rockland Leasing Ltd.	— do —
7.	99/86	Bharat Overseas Financiers & Industrial Investment Corporation	Enquiry disposed of. Order passed under Section 36 D (2)
8.	101/86	Trans (India) Warehousing & Finance Ltd.	Proceedings dropped
9.	178/86	Regency Properties Limited	Proceedings dropped
10.	213/86	Indra Farms & Properties Limited	Pending
11.	214/86	Krishna Farms, Lucknow	Pending
12.	226/86	S.K. Agro Enterprises	Enquiry disposed of Order passed under Section 36 D (2)
13.	241/86	S.K. Anand & Co.	Pending
14.	245/86	Sandanand Finance Limited	Pending
15.	255/86	Maharashtra Coconut	Pending

1	2	3	4
		Growers (India) & Family Complex	
16.	256/86	ALB Share Trading Co Limited	Proceedings dropped
17.	66/87	Indian Rayon Corpn. Limited	Enquiry dismissed
18.	326/87	M.S. Enterprises	Enquiry dismissed
19.	4/87	Dalmia Resorts International	Enquiry Closed
20.	5/87	Indian Rayon Corpn. Limited	Enquiry disposed of. Order passed under Section 36 D (2)
21.	14/87	IOFIC Leasing Ltd.	Pending
22.	27/87	Universal Luggage Mfg. Co. Limited	Pending
23.	54/87	Orient Finance & Exchange Company	Enquiry disposed of. Order passed under Section 36 D (1)
24.	60/87	Neha Leasing & Holdings Limited	Enquiry closed
25.	61/87	Apple Leasing & Ind. Ltd.	Enquiry disposed of. Order passed under Section 36 D (2)
26.	114/87	A.N. Land & Finance Co.	Enquiry disposed of. Order passed under Section 36 D (2)
27.	115/87	Mangalore Bankers & Financial Corporation	Enquiry disposed of. Order passed under Section 36 D (1)
28.	125/87	Travancore Finance & Exchange Co.	— do —

1	2	3	4
29.	147/87	M.S. Resorts Ltd.	Enquiry disposed of. Order passed under Section 36 D (2)
30.	153/87	Kalaimagal Sabha	Pending
31.	158/87	Gold Valley Agro Development Pvt. Limited	Enquiry disposed of Order passed under Section 36 D (2)
32.	159/87	South Delhi Holding (Pvt) Ltd.	Enquiry disposed of. Order passed under Section 36 D (1)
33.	182/87	Jayasakti Financiers	Enquiry disposed of. Order passed under Section 36 D (2)
34.	195/87	Professional Farms Pvt. Ltd.	Pending
35.	243/87	Samarias Housing Finance Ltd.	Proceedings dropped
36.	247/87	M/s. Dhanya Finance & Industrial Investment	Enquiry disposed of. Order passed under Section 36 D (2)
37.	248/87	Surya Finance, Madras	Enquiry disposed of.
38.	249/87	Suryodhya Finance & Investment Co.	Enquiry disposed of. Order passed under Section 36 D (1)
39.	251/87	New Life General Finance & Investment Co. Ltd.	Enquiry disposed of. Order passed under Section 36 D (2)
40.	255/87	Busyard Development Corpn.	Pending
41.	280/87	Shalimar Financier	Enquiry disposed of. Order passed under Section 36 D (1)

1	2	3	4
42.	283/87	Auditya Finance & Investment (India) Limited	Pending
43.	285/87	Kohinoor Finance Pvt. Limited	Pending
44.	288/87	Rackson Leasing & Finance Limited	Pending
45.	291/87	Kamal Lochan Corporation (Bharat) Limited	Pending
46.	299/87	Nahidco	Pending
47.	301/87	Udaya Finance & Investment	Proceedings dropped
48.	310/87	S.M. Dychem Ltd.	Pending
49.	329/87	New India Financial Corpn.	Pending
50.	367/87	Sugasan Finance	Pending
51.	368/87	Habitat India Agro Development Pvt. Ltd.	Pending
52.	376/87	— do —	Pending
53.	438/87	Consolidated Finance Corpn.	Enquiry disposed of. Order passed under Section 36 D (1)
54.	448/87	Malik & Company	Pending
55.	457/87	Spring Steel Ltd.	Pending
56.	459/87	Maharashtra Eucalyptus & Horticulture Dev. Pvt. Ltd.	Pending
57.	497/87	Sahara India Saving & Investment	Pending

1	2	3	4
58.	506/87	Park Investment	Pending
59.	507/87	Indian Money Circulating Scheme	Enquiry disposed of. Order passed under Section 36 D (2)
60.	73/87	Nagarjuna Fertilizers Chemicals Ltd.	Proceedings dropped
61.	74/87	Surya Proteins Ltd.	— do —
62.	75/87	Continental Chemicals Limited	— do —
63.	76/87	Modi Threads Limited	— do —
64.	77/87	Gloria Leasing Ltd.	— do —
65.	78/87	Prashant Proteins Ltd.	— do —
66.	79/87	Aravalli Leasing Ltd.	— do —
67.	80/87	United Leasing Ltd.	— do —
68.	81/87	Ankur Electronics Ltd.	— do —
69.	82/87	Hazi Manzoor Alam Industries Ltd.	— do —
70.	83/87	Modi Carpets Limited	— do —
71.	84/87	Modi Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.	— do —
72.	85/87	Shree Rajasthan Syntex Ltd.	— do —
73.	86/87	Rama Fibres Ltd.	— do —
74.	87/87	Magna Hardtemp Ltd.	— do —
75.	88/87	Usha Rectifier Corporation (India) Limited	— do —

1	2	3	4
76.	89/87	Assambrook Ltd.	— do —
77.	90/87	Dugal Construction (India) Limited	Pending
78.	91/87	Ajay Paper Mills Limited	Pending
79.	92/87	Vinod Paper Mills Limited	Pending
80.	93/87	Shreetron India Limited	Pending
81.	94/87	Mushroom Limited	Pending
82.	95/87	Nagarjuna Signode Ltd.	Pending
83.	96/87	Punjab Ceremics Ltd.	Pending
84.	97/87	Lakshmi Precision Screws Limited	Pending
85.	110/87	Mansarover Bottling Co. Limited	Proceedings dropped
86.	180/87	Ross Murarka Finance	Pending
87.	217/87	Rockland leasing Ltd.	Pending.
88.	218/87	Kamanwala Housing Development Finance Company Limited	Pending
89.	219/87	Synthixo Foils Limited	Proceedings dropped
90.	226/87	Dal Credre Bankers	Pending
91.	227/87	— do —	Proceedings dropped
92.	228/87	— do —	Pending
93.	229/87	— do —	Pending
94.	237/87	Samarias Financiers	Pending
95.	262/87	Auditya Finance &	. Clubbed with UTPE

1	2	3	4
		Investment (India) Limited	283/87 which is pending
96.	263/87	Saj Finance & Leasing Company	Pending
97.	268/87	Mangalore Bankers & Finance Corpn.	Pending
98.	270/87	Jayapada Financiers	Proceedings dropped
99	273/87	Noble India Financiers	Pending
100	282/87	New India Financial Corporation	Enquiry dismissed
101	290/87	H.I.M. Containers Ltd.	Proceedings dropped
102	296/87	Jaya International Enterprises	Proceedings dropped
103	309/87	Saj Finance & Leasing Company Limited	Pending
104	330/87	Chenkya Multi Purposes Scheme	Pending
105	354/87	Ajayneru International	Pending
106.	356/87	Saint Jos Bankers	Proceedings dropped
107.	363/87	Malik & Company	Enquiry dismissed
108	380/87	Vumdiar Bankers	Proceedings dropped
109	400/87	United Finance Corporation	Pending
11	402/87	Sugesan Finance Investment	Proceedings dropped
111.	441/87	Deccan Finance & Industrial Investment Company	Pending

1	2	3	4
112.	463/87	Shri Subhash Bajaj c/o M/s. Bajaj Fin. Consultant	Pending
113.	464/87	Devamatha Kuries & Finance Limited	Pending
114.	476/87	G.V. Pereira	Pending
115.	486/87	Universal Steel & Alloys Limited	Proceedings dropped
116.	503/87	Manubhai Rajnikant Shroff	Proceedings dropped
117.	6/88	Northern Leasing Limited.	Pending
118.	12/88	Security Investment Centre	Pending
119.	34/88	Modi Carpets Limited	Pending
120.	43/88	Bilaspur Spinning Mills & Industries Limited	Pending
121.	44/88	Rockland Leasing Limited	Pending
122.	53/88	Reliable Finance & Investment & Reliable Marketing Associate.	Proceedings dropped
123.	59/88	Federal Consolidated Finance & Investment	Pending
124.	61/88	Doss Investments	Proceedings dropped
125.	62/88	Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited	Pending
126.	67/88	Sanchayani Savings & Investment (I) Ltd.	Pending
127.	86/88	R.P. Hydro Oils Limited.	Proceedings dropped

1	2	3	4
128.	89/88	O T A India	Pending
129.	91/88	Tony Chennakalan Co.	Enquiry disposed of. Order passed under Section 36 D (1)
130.	94/88	Janab Shajahan	Pending
131.	105/88	Mukkadan Financiers	Enquiry disposed of. Order passed under Section 36 D (1)
132.	124/88	P.L.S. Financiers & Investments	Pending
133.	234/88	Sahara India Limited.	Pending
134.	263/88	Mavi Investments Ltd.	Pending
135.	267/88	Favourite Small Investment Limited	Enquiry disposed of. Order passed under Section 36 D (1)
136.	331/88	NAHIDCO	Pending
137.	342/88	Sahara India Limited.	Pending
138.	354/88	O T A India Limited.	Pending
139.	357/88	Varalakshmi Narasimha Growth Fund Limited	Proceedings dropped
140.	360/88	Reliance Petrochemicals Limited.	Enquiry disposed of. Order passed under Section 36 B (a)
141.	365/88	T.V.R. Funds.	Pending
142.	376/88	Janpriya Finance & Industrial Investment (I) Limited	Pending
143.	401/88	Arun Goel, M.S. Ajay Meru International	Pending

1	2	3	4
144.	406/88	Coastal Trawlers Ltd.	Enquiry disposed of. Order passed under Section 36 B (c)
145.	336/88	U.P. Hotels	Enquiry dismissed.
146.	4/89	Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals Corp'n. Limited.	Pending
147.	25/89	Trushna Mercantile & Finance Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Pending

[English]

lanka, Mauritius, Malta and Cyprus.

Export of Maruti Cars

(c) Yes, Sir.

799. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to
state:

(d) An Agreement has been signed with
MOGURT, Hungary for supply of 2,000
Maruti cars in 1989. Yugoslavia has also
confirmed an order for 600 cars to be sup-
plied in 1989.

(a) whether Maruti cars are in great
demand in foreign countries:

Tie-up in Pen Industry

(b) if so, the countries to which Maruti
cars are being exported;

800. SHRI ANIL BASU:
SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

(c) whether Hungary has recently
placed order to buy some Maruti cars; and

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(d) if so, the details of the import order
placed by Hungary and other countries in
1988-89?

(a) whether some foreign pen manufac-
turing companies are keen on tie-up with
Indian firms;

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The prospects of
exporting Maruti vehicles to some countries
are fairly good.

(b) if so, the names of those foreign
companies and Indian firms;

(b) Maruti cars are being exported to
Hungary, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri-

(c) whether Government have allowed
any foreign tie-up in the pen industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). No proposals for foreign collaboration in the pen industry are under the consideration of the Government.

(c) Government have not approved any foreign collaboration for the manufacture of pens in the recent past.

(d) Does not arise.

Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited

801. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited has been found satisfactory;

(b) if not, the deficiencies or weaknesses noticed; and

(c) the corrective steps being taken or proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). An initial review of the performance of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam for the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 has been carried out.

While there has been improvement in certain spheres it has also created certain problems of network management, co-ordination and personnel management.

The review shows that it is not scientific to carve out a portion of the country's telecommunication network since the network has to function in an integral fashion.

[Translation]

Availability and Requirement of Power

802. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total power requirement of the country by the end of 2000 AD and the quantum of power available at present;

(b) the schemes chalked out by Government to meet the power requirement in full at that time; and

(c) the time by which these schemes will be implemented and the amount likely to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) According to the 13th Power Survey of the Central Electricity Authority the total power requirement of the country during 2000-2001 AD would be 647697 million kwh. The power availability during April '88 to January '89 was 169739 million kwh against a requirement of 183969 million kwh.

(b) and (c). According to the National Power Plan (1985-2000 AD) prepared by the Central Electricity Authority, capacity additions of over 1.10 lakh MW at a cost of over Rs. 2 lakh crores (1985-86 prices) would be required during the Eighth Plan and the Ninth Plan periods to meet the power requirements. However, as per the present assessment it is tentatively envisaged to add a capacity of about 38000 MW during the Eighth Plan period. It is not feasible, at this stage, to assess the likely capacity additions during the Ninth Plan period.

[English]

Losses by Public Sector Undertakings in Punjab

803. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI BALASAHIB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector undertakings in Punjab are running in loss;

(b) if so, the details of these public sector undertakings and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether public sector undertakings in other States are also running in loss, if so, the details of those States and the public sector undertakings; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to put a check on the losses?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). There is only one public sector undertaking, namely, Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd., having its registered office in the State of Punjab which is running in loss.

(c) Details of public sector undertakings running in losses are given at page 57 of Volume-1 of Public Enterprises Survey 1987-88 placed on the Table of the House on 27.2.1989.

(d) The steps taken to improve their performance are enumerated at page 174 of Volume-1 of the Public Enterprises Survey.

Setting up key industries in Bihar

804. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up some key industries in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The emphasis during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period is to maximise the utilisation of the existing facilities through restructuring, improving productivity, upgradation of technology and modernisation of the existing units rather than setting up of new Units.

An outlay of Rs. 1327.63 Crores has been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for Central Industrial & Mineral Projects (excluding Coal & Petroleum) in Bihar State. A list of industrial projects in Central Sector in Bihar included in the Seventh Five Year Plan is given in a statement below. In addition, an outlay of Rs. 90 Crores for setting up of Large & Medium Industries and Rs. 70 Crores for Village & Small Scale Industries has been made under the Seventh Five Year Plan of Bihar State.

STATEMENT

List of the Industrial Projects in Central Sector in Bihar included in the 7th Five Year Plan

S. No.	Name of Undertakings/Unit/ Scheme
1	2
1.	Bokaro Steel Plant
a.	4 MT Expansion
b.	Captive Power Plant

1	2
	c. Kiriburu Iron Ore Mines Expansion
	d. Meghahataburu Iron Ore Project
	e. Test Coke Oven Complex
	f. Additions, modifications, replacement & renewals township etc.
	g. Other continuing schemes
	h. Debottlenecking Programme*
2.	Indian Iron & Steel Company Ltd.
	a. Chasnald Colliery (Upper Sea) development
	b. Balancing facilities — Chasnald Washery
	c. Power Supply to Ropeway & Colliery
	d. New Schemes (reconstruction of Chasnald Mines* Titpur Colliery etc.) — allocated.
3.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.
	a. Sandaridah Expansion
	b. Editions, modifications, replacement, renewals, townships etc.
4.	Tenughat Dam Project

1	2
5.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.
	a. Mosabani Mine
	b. Surda Mine expansion
	c. Indian Copper Complex Smelter, Modernisation Ghatsila.
	d. Pollution control, telling dam, modernisation*
	e. Kendadih Expansion*
	f. Molybdenum Recovery at Raka*
	g. Feasibility Studies (Singhbum)*
	h. Capital Mine development
	i. Replacement & Renewals, S&T etc. (Allocated)
6.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., Sindri
	a. Coke Oven Battery & Power Plant
	b. Sindri Rationalisation
	c. Replacement, renewals etc.
7.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, Barauni
	a. Captive Power Plant
	b. Revamping at Barauni (allocated)

1	2
	c. Filled bag storage, ammonia storage facilities (allocated)
	d. Replacement, renewals etc. (allocated)
8.	Pyrites Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd., Snyhore.
	a. Mining Project
	b. Sulphuric acid/SSP Plant rehabilitation
	c. S&T allocated
9.	Projects & Development India Ltd. Sindri
	a. Catalyst modernisation
	b. Continuing Schemes (including computer)
	c. S&T
10.	Grant to Project Development India Ltd. for R&D. Sindri
11.	Grant under Indo-EEC Fertilizer Division Programme
12.	Bhatar Wagon & Engineering Ltd., Mokamih.
13.	Bhatar Engineering Corpn. Ltd., Ranchi.
	a. Continuing Schemes
	b. Replacement Renewals, Township & R&D.

1	2
	c. New Schemes* (Technology updating crankshaft project)
14.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.
	a. Mine, Narwapahar
	b. Mine & Mill, Turamidih
	c. Other continuing schemes (By-product recovery plant, Treatment of Copper Tailings at Mosabani, Mill expansion and mine development at Jaduguda, Housing facilities at Jaduguda)
	d. New Mines at Turamidih*
15.	Atomic Mineral Division (Exploratory Mine Development)
16.	Mica Training Corporation (various schemes)

New Schemes.

Losses in Cement Industries

805. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cement industry has been incurring huge losses;

(b) if so, since when and to what extent;

(c) whether the cement industry has decided to set up Cement Export Corporation with a view to export surplus cement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures by which Government can subsidise the losses the cement industry is expected to suffer on account of cement exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM). (a) and (b). Representations have been received from cement industry that a number of cement factories are facing financial problems

(c) The Cement Manufacturers' Association have informed that they have decided to form a Cement Export Corporation for promoting export of cement.

(d) At present there is no Cash Compensatory Support (CCS) on export of cement. The Ministry of Commerce have, however, requested Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council to collect cost data details from the industry for a decision on CCS on export of cement.

Discovery of Oil and Gas in Orissa Coast and Bay of Bengal

806. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of discovery and identification of sources of petroleum and natural gas in the country during 1988-89 and which of them have been found economically viable;

(b) whether in Orissa Coast any petroleum or gas has been found;

(c) whether operation to find out petroleum in Bay of Bengal has yielded any result;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether offshore exploration in Bay of Bengal is yielding desired results; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Oil and gas were discovered at the following prospects during 1988:

<i>Name of Prospect</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Oil/Gas</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Onland</i>		
Becharji	Gujarat	Oil
Nanniam	Tamil Nadu	Oil
Chintalapalli	Andhra Pradesh	Gas
Adamtilla	Assam	Gas
Mandapetta	Andhra Pradesh	Gas
Sonari	Assam	Oil
West Unawa	Gujarat	Oil

1	2	3
Nada	Gujarat	Oil
Mansa	Gujarat	Oil
Uriamghat	Assam	Oil
Tanot	Rajasthan	Gas
Kharsang	Arunachal Pradesh	Oil
<i>Offshore</i>		
R-10	Western Offshore	Oil
SD-1	Western Offshore	Oil
SD-4	Western Offshore	Oil
PY-3	Eastern Offshore	Oil
B-46	Western Offshore	Gas

These prospects are under exploration/ delineation stage and their commercial viability will be known only after the exploration/ delineation is complete. However, production has commenced from four prospects namely, Becharji, Sonari, Mansa and West Unawa through early production system.

(b) to (f). Exploration off the coast of West Bengal, Andaman, Orissa had not so far led to any significant hydrocarbon finds. However, hydrocarbons have been discovered in offshore basins of Krishna-Godavari (Andhra Pradesh) and Cauvery (Tamil Nadu).

Gas-Based Power Project in Cochin

807. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has sought immediate clearance for its gas power project in Cochin and allocation of more power to the State from the Central projects in the Southern region; and

(b) if so, the Union Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). A Feasibility Report in regard to setting up a 90 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant, based on LSHS/fuel oil/natural gas, at Brahmapuram, Cochin was received by the Central Electricity Authority from the Kerala State Electricity Board in April, 1988. The proposal could be processed for techno-economic clearance after the fuel availability

is confirmed, the requisite inputs have been tied up and the necessary clearances have been obtained by the State Electricity Board.

Kerala has been allocated power from the following Central Stations in the Southern Region:—

(i) Neyveli second mine cut (630 MW)	63 MW
(ii) Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project (1100 MW)	125 MW
(iii) Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station (470 MW)	25 MW
	213 MW

In addition, the Kerala system is assisted by the "unallocated" output of the Central Stations in the Region which is distributed amongst the beneficiary States in proportion to their relative percentage shortages. At present, Kerala is entitled to 30% of the "unallocated" output from the Central Stations in the Southern Region. During the period April, 1988-January, 1989, against a total entitlement of 1087 million units (including assistance from the "unallocated" portion) from Central Stations, the actual drawal by Kerala was of 1125 million units.

Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Kalyan, Dambivall, Ambernath Exchanges etc.

808. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to de-

clare Kalyan as a Telecommunication District;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether there is long waiting list in Kalyan, Dambivall, Ambernath, Kenicooan etc.; and

(d) whether it is proposed to increase the capacity of Telephone Exchanges in these areas: if so, to what extent and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) A Telecom. District is already existing for Kalyan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Waiting list as on 31.1.89 is as follows:—

<i>Name of Station</i>	<i>Type of Exchange</i>	<i>Waiting list</i>
1. Kalyan	MAX-I	2249
2. Dambivall City	MAX-II	3870
3. Dambivall MIDC	MAX-II	347
4. Ambernath	MAX-II	761
5. Kulgaon	CBNM	401

(d) Yes, Sir. The details of expansion programme are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>New/expansion</i>	<i>likely date of commissioning</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Kalyan—MAX-I	(i) Expansion of 600 lines (8900-4500)	By March, 1989.
		(ii) Further expansion is planned in early part of 8th Plan.	
		(iii) An Electronic Exchange of suitable capacity has also been planned during the 8th Five Year Plan Period.	
2 & 3.	Dambivali City (MAX-II)	(i) 3500 lines new exchange	By Dec., 1991
	Dambivali MIDC (MAX-II)	(ii) Further expansion is planned in early part of the 8th Plan.	
		(iii) An Electronic Exchange of suitable capacity has also been planned during the 8th Plan period.	
4.	Ambernath (MAX-II)	(i) Expansion of 100 lines (900-1000)	By March, 89
		(ii) Further expansion is planned in early part of 8th Plan.	
5.	Kulgaon	A new 600 lines (NEAX) exchange	Electronic exchange is proposed, allotment awaited.

Shortage of Energy in Karnataka

809. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of power in Karnataka;

(b) whether Karnataka Government has urged Union Government to clear various power projects pending with Government; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) During the period April, 1988-January, 1989, the power shortage in Karnataka was 27.5%.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Closure of Industrial Gas Units

810. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that industrial gas units are closing down in the country on the pretext of over production as reported in Financial Express of 29 January, 1989;

(b) if so, what are the factors responsible for over production; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce any productivity norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No

specific instance of closure of units manufacturing industrial gases has been reported.

(b) and (c). Does not arise

Safety Measures in Oil Industry

811. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government propose to take to strengthen safety measures in oil industry; and

(b) to what extent the proposed steps will help in achieving the target of production of oil and gas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) An Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) has been set up to strengthen safety measures in Oil/Gas Industry.

Safety audits are being strengthened to identify areas of weaknesses. In addition to internal audits, external audits by high level expert technical teams are also being undertaken. To start with all the oil refineries will be covered under external audits which will eventually be extended to all the other sectors of Oil/Gas Industry.

Safety standards on operating, maintenance/inspection procedures and design aspects are being drafted. Some of these standards are already finalised and issued to industry for implementation

Regular safety workshops and meetings are held among oil industry members to exchange information, discuss new devel-

opments and share experience in safety matter. Case histories of accidents that occurred in the industry are thoroughly discussed in these meetings to draw lessons so that similar accidents do not occur in future.

Training in fire and safety down to the field level is being intensified by all the organisations.

(b) Accidents lead to stoppage of production. Safety measures are meant to minimise the possibility of accidents, and to that extent help in achieving the target of production of oil and gas in the country.

Electronic Telephone Exchange for Patna

812. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties being faced by the telephone subscribers in Patna; and

(b) if so, when the electronic telephone exchange will start functioning there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Electronic telephone exchange is expected to be commissioned at Patna by September '89.

Gas-Based Power Projects

813. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to establish more gas-based power projects;

(b) whether the cost of power generated by gas-based power stations is cheaper;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to establish gas-based power projects in the country and particularly in power deficit States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) to (d). The setting up of additional gas-based power projects, as a short-term option for meeting the power demands, will depend on the availability of gas for this purpose. The cost of production of electricity from gas-based stations is governed by various factors such as the type of plant, unit size, price and quality of fuel used, location of the power station in relation to the source of fuel supply, and operating hours in a year.

The following gas turbine units are expected to be commissioned during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan:—

S. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
(i)	Maithon Gas Turbine (Bihar) (3 x 30 MW)	90
(ii)	Rokhia Gas Turbine (Tripura) (2 x 5 MW)	10
		(Order for two 8 MW units has been placed instead of 5 MW units)

1	2	3
(iii)	Ramgarh (Rajasthan)	3
(iv)	Pampore Gas Turbines (J & K) (3 x 25 MW)	75
(v)	Auraiya Gas Turbine (U.P.) (4 x 100 MW)	400
(vi)	Anta Gas Turbine (Rajasthan) (3 x 100 MW)	300 (First unit commissioned in January, 1989)
(vii)	Baramura Gas Turbine (Tripura) Unit-3	6.5
		884.5

Assets, Profits and Turnover of Large Business Houses

814. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the total assets, gross profits and the turnover of the twenty largest business houses as in 1980, 1984 and 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): Data on assets, turnover and profits in 1988 are not available. A Statement showing the total assets, profit before tax and turnover in 1980, 1984 and 1986-87 (accounting year ending April, 1986 to March, 1987) of companies registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act and belonging to the twenty largest business houses ranked according to their assets in 1986-87 is given below.

STATEMENT

Assets, profits before tax and turnover in 1980, 1984 and 1986-87 (Accounting year ending April, 1986 to March, 1987) of companies registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act and belonging to the 20 largest business houses ranked according to their assets in 1986-1987

(Rs. in crores)

Sl No.	Name of the Industrial House	Assets			Profit before Tax			Turnover		
		1980	1984	1986-87	1980	1984	1986-87	1980	1984	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Tata	1538.97	3120.13	4939.88	110.03	113.35	263.12	1942.90	3461.27	4939.54
2	Birla	1431.99	3359.04	4771.38	121.15	120.96	131.19	1845.20	3106.66	4359.64
3	Reliance	166.33	672.96	2021.53	11.35	61.37	14.50	298.67	715.48	951.22
4	J.K. Singhania	412.72	858.37	1426.67	18.21	13.19	21.03	436.63	741.84	1142.95
5	Thapar	348.06	699.35	1151.48	28.40	8.79	24.16	485.59	838.99	1059.67
6	Malatlal	427.54	786.60	1050.50	31.93	41.36	54.63	613.61	1028.52	1230.51
7	Modi	198.82	610.30	860.15	10.66	(—)6.24	4.08	400.62	841.49	1104.11
8	Larsen & Toubro	216.03	480.79	830.56	24.63	36.48	38.58	236.73	332.23	560.23
9	M A Chidabaram	43.81	97.09	807.50*	1.85	1.35	5.06*	28.27	74.09	432.15*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Bajaj	179.26	425.97	777.79	19.93	39.85	97.95	249.00	474.82	846.55
11.	A.C.C.	274.51	654.16	760.68	8.05	16.52	(-)8.84	217.97	656.03	807.39
12.	Bangur	264.33	508.84	678.49	21.01	(-)2.08	2.53	397.57	446.17	757.94
13.	Hindustan Lever	219.30	381.81	631.09	31.37	47.53	110.00	469.49	807.17	1473.19
14.	Walchand	150.36	405.01	629.47	6.06	22.94	9.42	166.05	503.27	525.30
15.	T.V.S. Iyengar	188.64	387.25	622.77	25.11	14.04	35.10	252.17	368.13	694.18
16.	Shriram	241.00	406.70	590.90	9.24	14.39	6.65	442.51	765.81	801.38
17.	I.T.C.	156.29	393.15	552.95	15.94	29.38	31.21	477.81	722.83	1485.72
18.	Kirloskar	220.37	397.81	474.78	24.29	31.42	21.96	313.77	516.35	592.78
19.	Mahindra & Mahindra	186.03	408.17	465.87	18.54	13.72	15.38	256.41	571.85	554.30
20.	I.C.I.	343.01	425.52	453.52	10.74	24.62	37.50	333.25	568.32	659.67

* Includes Southern Petrochemical Industries Corpn. Ltd. which has been included in M.A. Chidambaram Group in 1985.

Increase in Prices of Maruti Cars

815. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited has increased the prices of cars from 16 January, 1989;

(b) if so, the price of the cars after this increase; and

(c) the reasons for the increase?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ex-factory prices of Maruti cars w.e.f. 16.1.89 (inclusive of excise duty and dealers' commission) are as follows:—

<i>Price w.e.f. 16.1 1989 (In Rs.)</i>	
Maruti 800 Std.	80,000.00
Maruti 800 AC	97,100.00
Maruti 800 DX	1,12,670.00

(c) The price increase of Maruti cars was on account of fall in the value of the Rupee against US \$ and increase in the cost of raw materials and bought-out components.

A.I.R. Stations in Backward Areas of Orissa during 7th Plan

816. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked in Seventh Plan for various programmes pertaining to All India Radio;

(b) the amount spent so far on the

expansion of All India Radio;

(c) the tribal and backward areas in different States where Radio Stations have been set up; and

(d) the tribal and backward areas in Orissa identified for the location of Radio stations?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Rs. 700 Crores.

(b) An amount of Rs. 317.05 crores has been spent till December, 1988 on the schemes of All India Radio under 7th Plan.

(c) Generally radio stations are set up in towns on technical and operational consid-
erations with the objective to provide opti-
mum coverage in the country, including
tribal and backward areas.

(d) The tribal and backward areas of Orissa will be provided coverage through the radio stations proposed to be set up at Bhawanipatna, Berhampur, Baripada, Rourkela and Bolangir.

[Translation]

Workers in Coal India Limited

817. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers employed in Coal India Limited are more than the require-
ment;

(b) the number of workers who have retired after nationalisation and the number of workers reinstated; and

(c) the number of surplus workers as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (c). Recently the Coal India Limited carried out an inventory of its workforce; complete in all respects. As per this exercise the Coal India Limited is esti-

mated to be carrying a surplus man-power of about 17,000.

(b) Number of retiring workers and reinstated workers, companywise, is as follows:—

<i>Company</i>	<i>No. of Persons Superannuated</i>	<i>Reinstated</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
ECL (Since nationalisation)	14,593	2,645
WCL (1988)	2,691	170
CMPDIL (Since nationalisation)	43	3
NCL (Since nationalisation)	96	22
BCCL (1977-1988)	10,543	2,692
SECL (Since nationalisation)	1,879	67
CCL (1984-1988)	3,645	320

[English]

price control and the price fixed for each?

Licensed Capacity for Production of Vitamins

818. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the units licensed to produce Vitamin B₁, Vitamin B₂, Vitamin C, Vitamin B₆, Folic Acid and Vitamin A.

(b) the licensed capacity of each and production during the last three years, year-wise, and

(c) how many of these drugs are under

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The details asked for, except the production of 'Vitamin B₆ which is not monitored by this Department, are given in the Statement below.

(c) All Vitamins as bulk drugs except Vitamin A and Vitamin C are exempt from price control under the provisions of DPCO, 1987. The prices of Vitamin A and Vitamin C (brought under price control w.e.f. 18.11.88) will be fixed on the recommendations of BICP after the completion of cost price study.

STATEMENT

Name of drug/ Name of company	A/C Unit	Licensed Capacity	1985-86	Production 1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Vitamin B ₁	T				
IDPL		120	58.41	49.85	64.35
Vitamin B ₂	T				
IDPL		24	24.04	8.69	21.52
Vitamin B ₆	T				
1. IDPL		50	—	—	—
2. Lupin Labs.		50	—	—	—
Vitamin C	T				
1. Jayant Vitamins	;	770.5	369.01	593.6	612.47
2. Sarabhai Chemicals		240	282.25	180.38	218.78
Vitamin A	MMU				
1 Roche Products		59	29.33	40.10	54.17

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Glindia Ltd.		30	16.39	21.50	12.53
3. Kerala State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals		30	15.32	7.73	9.40
Folic Acid	T				
IDPL		7.5	7.65	6.65	7.55

Industries set up in Orissa

819. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial licences/letters of intent issued for setting up medium and major industries in Orissa during the Seventh Plan;

(b) the location of those units;

(c) how many of those units have started commercial production so far; and

(d) the details of the new industrial licences issued to set up medium and major units in Orissa in 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The table below indicates the number of industrial licences/letters of intent granted during the Seventh Five Year Plan for a period from April, 1985 to January, 1989 for setting up of industrial capacities in Orissa:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Industrial Licences</i>	<i>Letters of Intent</i>
1985-86	19	30
1986-87	13	16
1987-88	6	19
1988-89 (upto January, 89)	2	14

(b) Details, such as name and address of the undertaking, location (incl. the name of the district), item(s) of manufacture and capacity etc. in respect of all industrial licences and letters of intent issued are published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

(c) An industrial licence is granted with an initial validity period of two years within which the entrepreneur is expected to commence commercial production. However, further extensions in the validity period of the industrial licences are also granted on justifiable grounds.

As such, it generally takes about four to five years for an industrial project to fructify.

Monitoring of the progress of implementation of industrial licences is done by the State Governments concerned and the Ministries/Departments administratively concerned with the industry in question in the Central Government. Information about the units which have gone into production is not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Industry.

(d) Two industrial licences have been issued for setting up of units in Orissa during the year 1988.

Industrial Growth

820. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of industries in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) what was the target set for 1988 for industrial growth and whether it was achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and steps taken to improve the same; and

(d) the growth rate of industries expected by the end of the current plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). According to the index of industrial production compiled by CSO, the rates of growth of industrial production were 8.7% in 1985-86, 9.1% in 1986-87 and 7.4% in 1987-88. It was 9.4% during April-November, 1988.

The Seventh Five Year Plan envisages an average normal rate of growth of over 8 per cent.

The decline in industrial growth in 1987-88 was due to the unprecedented and severe drought conditions faced by the country. The Government had initiated a number of measures to remove the constraints on industrial growth and provided a more liberal package of industrial policies. The liberalisation process has continued. Various measures taken to boost industrial growth in the industrial sector include de-licensing of industries broad banding, re-endorsement of capacity with reference to minimum economic Scales of operation, revision of Appendix I industries, review of industries reserved for small scale sector, adoption of simplified procedure for recognition of capacity arising out of modernisation/replacement of plant and machinery etc. Government have also provided incentives and subsidies, provision of concessional finance and infrastructural development

The Government has also decided to set up 100 Growth Centres in the country

during the next 5 years for promotion of regional development of backward areas. In the first phase 61 Growth Centres are being set up at a cost of Rs. 25 Crores to Rs. 30 crores each.

With the bountiful monsoon and buoyancy evident in investment climate, the Seventh Five Year Plan target of growth of industrial production is expected to be achieved.

Kayamkulam Super Thermal Power Station

821. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the feasibility report relating to first stage of the Super Thermal Power Station in Kayamkulam has been submitted to Government for consideration;

(b) if so, the stage at which it is pending; and

(c) when the project is expected to be finally cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The Feasibility Report in respect of the Kayamkulam Thermal Power Station Stage-I (2 x 210 MW) has been forwarded by the National Thermal Power Corporation for the techno-economic appraisal of the Central Electricity Authority. The clearances of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, the Kerala State Pollution Control Board and the National Airport Authority have yet to be obtained as also the confirmation of the railway authorities in regard to railway siding facilities.

[Translation]

Ban on Recruitment in Department of Posts

822. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of work in the postal department has slowed down as a result of imposition of ban on new recruitment;

(b) if so, the reasons for imposing the ban on new recruitment;

(c) whether Government propose to remove the ban on new recruitment to provide better service to the people; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). In the context of the absolute need for economy and to contain administrative expenditure of the Government, the powers delegated to various authorities for creation of posts have been withdrawn. Accordingly, new posts can be created only when these are unavoidable and that too as far as possible by providing matching savings. Every effort, however, is being made to ensure that the postal services are not allowed to deteriorate, by increasing productivity and simplifying procedures wherever possible.

[English]

Sale of Hazardous and Sub-standard Electrical Appliances

823. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the Indian Express dated 10.12.1988 regarding continuous sale of hazardous and sub-standard electrical appliances in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the enforcement agencies have made any survey of the market since the Household Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Order, 1988 came into force;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the sub-standard electrical goods seized during the survey; and

(d) the action taken by Government to strictly enforce the Order to check the sale of hazardous and sub-standard electrical appliances in Delhi and other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The State Governments and the Union Territories Administrations have been requested to take necessary steps for the implementation of the said Order.

Films Screened during Platinum Jubilee of Indian Cinema

824. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films screened on Doordarshan in connection with Platinum Jubilee of Indian Cinema recently, language-wise; and

(b) the reasons for not screening any Kannada film on that occasion?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Doordarshan telecast three feature films each of four eminent film makers namely, Guru Datt, Ritwik Ghatak, S.S. Wasan and Raj Kapoor as per the following details in the 'Retrospectives' arranged by Doordarshan to celebrate 75 years of Indian Cinema.

<i>Language</i>	<i>No. of films telecast</i>
Hindi	7
Bengali	3
Tamil	1
Telugu	1
Total	12

While selecting the films, Doordarshan had kept in mind that these films represented typical trends and professional traits of the respective directors. However, during the same period a Kannada feature film (Shankhanada on 25.12.88) and a Malayalam feature film ('Irakal' on 30.12.88) were telecast.

Telecommunication Building at Bhanjanagar, Orissa

825. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been allotted to construct the telecommunication building at Bhanjanagar in Orissa during 1988-89,

(b) if so, when the construction will start; and

(c) whether the land leased out by the Revenue Department at Bhanjanagar for the telecommunication building will revert to that department if construction work does not start soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. Necessary funds have been provided to construct Telecommunication building at Bhanjanagar during current financial year 1988-89 and 1989-90.

(b) Estimate has been sanctioned. Tender will be called during this financial year and work will be awarded thereafter. Necessary action has been taken to expedite the case and start the construction work as early as possible.

(c) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Safety Measures at Drilling Platform in Bombay High

826. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some recommendations have been made in the audit report of Safety Equipment Maintenance Division of Oil and Natural Gas Commission with regard to the security measures at the drilling platform of Bombay High;

(b) if so, the details of these recommendations;

(c) the action taken so far thereon; and

(d) the results of the inquiry conducted to find out loss of life and property due to fire in Bombay High in July, 1988 and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The Safety Audit Report of the SEM has made certain recommendations which are:—

- (1) Standardisation of equipments of Safety & Personnel Protection.
- (2) Periodic maintenance/inspection and calibration of fire water pumps, fire protection system, breathing apparatus, hydrogen sulphide detection system/equipments.
- (3) Training on use of safety equipments.
- (4) Formation of task force for carrying out safety audits/inspection

(c) Action has already been taken by the Bombay Regional Business Centre which include:

- introduction of four-tier safety check and inspection of the platforms and rigs to be carried out by senior level officers.
- Enhancement of safety awareness among employees by measures such as screening of films on Hydrogen Sulphide (H_2S) hazards and general safety measures, distribution of pocket manual on H_2S etc.;
- Standardisation of the specification of safety items for purchase;
- Organising a comprehensive sea survival training programme

ONGC has planned to set up an Institute of Petroleum Safety and Environment Management at Goa to train personnel in safety especially on offshore installations.

(d) No fire resulting in loss of life or property occurred in Bombay High in July, 1988.

Direct Dialling facility from Phaphamau, Allahabad

827. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to lay cables to provide direct dialling facility from Phaphamau Exchange of Allahabad;

(b) if so, the time by which this work is likely to be completed;

(c) whether after the laying of cables telephone connections will be given to consumers of Phaphamau according to their needs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Direct dialling facility between Phaphamau and Allahabad is already existing.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). At present there is no waiting list in Phaphamau exchange area and telephone connections are provided on demand

Welfare Schemes in Coalfields

828. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any provision for public welfare schemes in coalfields;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount spend on these schemes during 1988 by the Bilaspur Head-quarter of South Eastern Coalfields and the nature of welfare works done; and

(d) whether any irregularities have been found there and if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Outlay for Petroleum Sector during Seventh Plan

829 SHRI RADHAKANTADIGAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the outlay planned for petroleum sector during the Seventh Plan;

(b) whether the expenditure in the Seventh Plan so far has already exceeded the allocation;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the anticipated production in Seventh Plan and performance in that regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The outlay planned for petroleum sector for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 12,920 37 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The anticipated production of crude oil and natural gas during the Seventh Plan and performance so far during the first four years are as under:—

<i>Production anti-</i>	<i>Performance cipated during Seventh Plan</i>	<i>during 1985- 86 to 1988-89 (Estimated)</i>
1. Crude Oil (in million tonnes)	159.14	123.18
2. Natural Gas (in billion cubic metres)	59.68	43.37

Power Shortage in States

830. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY:
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an acute shortage of power in 1988-89;

(b) if so, the States which are suffering acute shortage of power;

(c) whether Government have formulated any plans to assist those States in increasing power production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):
(a) and (b). State-wise power supply position

during April, 1988-January, 1989 is given in the Statement below.

(c) and (d). The measures being taken to improve the availability of power include expediting commissioning of new generation capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reducing transmission and distribution losses, implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures, arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas, etc.

STATEMENT

State-wise Actual power supply position for April, 88—January, 89

Region/State/System	(Figures in MU net)				
	1	2	3	4	5
		Requirement	April, 88-January, 89 Availability	Shortage	(%)
Northern Region					
Chandigarh		398	398	0	0.0%
Delhi		5991	5951	40	0.7%
Haryana		5628	5653	175	3.0%
Himachal Pradesh		948	942	6	0.6%
Jammu & Kashmir		2280	1839	441	19.3%
Punjab incl. NFF		11359	11164	195	1.7%
Rajasthan		7622	7429	193	2.5%
Uttar Pradesh		19970	17792	2178	10.9%
Total (N.R.)		54396	51168	3228	5.9%

1	2	3	4	5
Western Region				
Gujarat	15364	15174	190	1.2%
Madhya Pradesh	12134	11647	487	4.0%
Maharashtra	26615	25795	820	3.1%
Goa	443	443	0	0.0%
Total (W.R.)	54556	53059	1497	2.7%
Southern Region				
Andhra Pradesh	14616	13110	1506	10.3%
Karnataka	13230	9590	3640	27.5%
Kerala	5465	4819	646	11.8%
Tamil Nadu	15845	14883	962	6.1%
Total (S.R.)	49156	42402	6754	13.7%
Eastern Region				
Bihar	4675	4279	396	8.5%

1	2	3	4	5
D.V.C.	5950	5225	725	12.2%
Orissa	5950	4891	1059	17.8%
West Bengal	7230	6734	496	6.9%
Total (E.R.)	23805	21129	2676	11.2%
North Eastern Region	2056	1981	75	3.6%
All India	183969	169739	14230	7.7%

**Telephone Advisory Committee for
Andhra Pradesh**

831. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure of constituting a Telephone Advisory Committee (TAC) for metropolitan cities, its duration and the category of people represented therein;

(b) whether the Telephone Advisory Committees for secondary switching areas in Andhra Pradesh have been constituted;

(c) if so, the list of such committees; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay, and time by which these will be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Nominations to Telephone Advisory Committees, including those of Metropolitan Cities, are made by the Government after considering the recommendations received from heads of Telephone Districts, alongwith the names received directly in the Directorate and the Ministers' Secretariats. Nominations for MPs are made in consultation with Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

The tenure of each TAC is two years.

The following are the categories of interests represented on these TACs—

- (i) State Administration
- (ii) State Legislature
- (iii) Corporation or Civic Body
- (iv) Members of Parliament
- (v) Press

(vi) Medical Profession

(vii) Legal Profession

(viii) All other professions like Engineers, Architects etc.

(ix) Trade, Commerce and Industry

(x) Public Workers and others

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) The constitution of these committees is being processed.

Pollution Control Equipment at Indraprastha Power Plant, Delhi

832. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pollution control measures at the Indraprastha thermal power plant are not adequate;

(b) whether the residents of the nearby localities are facing several ailments due to the smoke of the power plant;

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard; and

(d) when the pollution control equipment would be installed there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The Air Pollution Control measures taken by DESU at Indraprastha Power Station are quite adequate. The emission from the chimneys of this station is within the standard prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board.

(b) According to DESU, no such complaint has been received by them.

(c) and (d). Do not arise, in view of answers to (a) & (b) above.

Expansion of TV Network and Major Programmes

833. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expansion of TV network and major programmes to be implemented in this connection during 1989-90; and

(b) the rationale thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). As part of the approved Seventh Plan of Doordarshan, the schemes for the establishment of 30 Programme Production Centres; 31 high power transmitters and 117 low power/very low power transmitters and transposers are at various stages of implementation. A large number of these schemes are expected to be completed during the financial year, 1989-90. The implementation of the above schemes is in accordance with the

approved phased programme finalised after taking into account the supply position of the required equipment, annual allocation of funds, infrastructural facilities at various places and other such factors.

[Translation]

Approval to Power Projects of Madhya Pradesh

834. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the implementation of the power projects in Madhya Pradesh which were accorded investment approval by the Planning Commission during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the amount is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) Details of approved outlays for the power projects in Madhya Pradesh which were accorded investment approval by Planning Commission during the last 3 years are given below:—

S. No.	Name of the Project (s)	Approved Outlay (Rs. in Crores)		
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1.	Birsinghpur HEP (1 x 20 MW)	—	1.0	7.0
2.	Mini/Micro Hydel's (18.3 MW)	2.0	4.60	6.44
3.	Pench Thermal Power Station (2 x 210 MW)	—	1.0	5.0

(b) Question does not arise.

[English]

Discovery of New Coal Reserves

835. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey to find out new coal reserves in the country;

(b) whether any such survey was conducted in Orissa during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details of the new coal reserves found in Orissa and elsewhere during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir. Regional exploration for locating new coal reserves in the country are conducted by the Geological Survey in India.

(b) and (c). State-wise details of coal reserves as assessed by the Geological Survey of India during the last three years are as follows:—

(Cumulative Reserves in million tonnes)

State	1986	1987	1988
(a) Andhra Pradesh	10296.60	10435.50	10086.20
(b) Arunachal Pradesh	90.23	90.23	90.23
(c) Assam	280.03	280.03	280.03
(d) Bihar	56612.30	57570.90	59132.24
(e) Madhya Pradesh	23856.44*	26852.93*	29876.82*
(f) Maharashtra	5075.40	5075.40	5271.84
(g) Meghalaya	458.94	458.94	458.94
(h) Nagaland	12.05	12.05	12.05
(i) Orissa	34463.01	39662.82	41556.64
(j) West Bengal	28154.16	30021.74	29565.36
Total	1,59,299.16	1,70,460.54	1,76,330.35

Includes reserves falling in the State of Uttar Pradesh estimated at 1062.21 million tonnes in 1988.

Soviet Cooperation in Oil Exploration

836. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Soviet Indian have reached an agreement to develop a sophisticated seismic technology to determine oil deposits in prospective basins in the country;

(b) if so, whether a Soviet team of experts visited India in January, 1989 to help the Oil & Natural Gas Commission experts in developing the technology; and

(c) if so, to what extent this technology has helped India in oil search?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Remote Sensing Survey by ONGC over Krishna, Godavari, Cauvery and Andmans

837. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA
SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil & Natural Gas Commission has recently tried out a novel remote sensing survey over parts of the Krishna Godavari, Cauvery and Andaman basins;

(b) if so, the salient features of the method tried out by the ONGC;

(c) the achievement made by this method; and

(d) the time by which this method is likely to be adopted throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The method involved imaging in the microwave region of the electro-magnetic spectrum, through use of airborne Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR).

(c) High resolution cloud and — vegetation free terrain images of logistically difficult areas were obtained for detailed geological interpretation. The data acquired is at the preprocessing stage.

(d) Further adoption of this technique in other parts of the country will be determined after interpretation of data already acquired over Cauvery and Andaman basins and an assessment of the efficacy thereof.

Opening of Post Offices in Tamil Nadu

838. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) the number of Post Offices proposed to be opened in Tamil Nadu in 1989 and

(b) the names of villages in South Arcot district, North Arcot district, Salem, Tanjore, Ramanathapuram and Coimbatore district where post offices are proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) On the basis of proposals considered so far, 55 post offices are likely to be opened in Tamil Nadu.

(b) The information is furnished in the Statement given below.

STATEMENT

Villages in South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Tanjore, Ramanathapuram and Coimbatore districts where post offices are proposed to be opened in 1989

<i>District</i>	<i>Village</i>
1	2
South Arcot	Karat
	Palliandur
	Adavallikuthan
	Brahmadasam
	Kanisapakkam
	Thattampalayam
	Alagapuramilakuppam
	Vadapalli
	Kattalar
	Pallavalli
	Chinnathattalam
	Athipadi
	Pudurchakkadi
North Arcot	Palayam
	Pandiyur
	Aranagalaugam
	Thumberi

1	2
	Thottithuraimuttur
	Pariyagaram
	Mandaparai
	Chikkanakuppam
	Kavanur
Salem	Marangam
	Vattakkadu
Coimbatore	Zamin Kottampatti
	Jothampatti
Tanjore	Nil
Ramanathapuram	Nil

Strike by BCCL Officers

839. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) were on a week long strike recently;

(b) the loss of coal production due to the strike; and

(c) the action taken against the officers for the illegal strikes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Some officers of BCCL abstained from duty from 26.8.88 to 2.9.88.

(b) The loss of coal production due to

the same was 1.11 lakh tonnes.

(c) Absenting officers were not paid for the period they remained absent from their work on the basis of the principle of 'no work, no pay'.

Drilling by ONGC in Jammu

840. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had undertaken drilling of wells for exploring the possibilities of oil and gas reserves in Jammu area; and

(b) if so, the details and the results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Drilling at Surinsar in Jammu was initially started in March, 1970 and Well Surinsar-1 was projected to 6000 metres, but had to be abandoned at the depth of 3665 metres due to technical complications. Drilling at Surinsar-2 Well, which was projected to 7000 metres commenced on 18.5.1987. This super deep well has already been drilled down to 5371 metres.

The results will be known after completion of drilling and testing thereafter.

[*Translation*]

British Cooperation in Oil and Gas Exploration

841. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 40 member delegation headed by British State Minister of Energy visited Delhi in January, 1989;

(b) if so, the talks held and agreement signed with this delegation for increasing the cooperation in the fields of oil, gas and petrochemicals between India and Britain; and

(c) the time by which the agreement is proposed to be implemented and the expenditure likely to be incurred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). A British Delegation headed by Mr. Peter Morrison, the British Minister of State for Energy and representatives of major British Companies serving the oil and gas industries visited India in January, 1989. On this occasion the British Energy Industries Council and the Indian Confederation of Engineering Industry sponsored two seminars on oil, gas and petrochemicals. Talks were held between the Indian and British Industries and British Minister also called on the Minister of Industry and Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas. The visit of the British Delegation provided an opportunity for exchange of ideas in the fields of oil, gas and petrochemicals. No agreement was signed with the visiting delegation.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Drilling Operations at Venudurru in KG Basin

842. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has conducted drilling operations at Venudurru in Krishna-Godav-

ari basin, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount so far spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A well, Venudurru-1, was drilled down to a depth of 3138 metres during 1986-87, which proved to be dry. The cost of the well was Rs. 395.56 lakhs including depreciation of rig and equipment.

Soya Consumption Publicity through AIR and T.V.

843. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give publicity to Soya consumption for better health through All India Radio and Television; and

(b) if so, the details of the probable schedule for starting such a programme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Both All India Radio and Doordarshan have already been broadcasting/telecasting programmes on the advantages and nutritional values of Soya consumption from time to time and will continue to do so.

Setting up of Wani Sub-Area Office of Western Coalfields Ltd.

844. SHRI U.H. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand

from the people of the Wani sub-area (Maharashtra) for establishment of Wani sub-area office of Western Coalfields Ltd., at Wani only; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). There is no sub-area Office known as Wani sub-area. However, there has been a demand for establishing office of General Manager, Wani Area at Wani. The Committee formed to select suitable location recommended location of area Headquarters of Wani Area at Tadali, Distt. Chandrapur. Construction of Residential Complex in Tadali has commenced.

Provision of Permanent Electric Connections in Vaishali Colony, New Delhi

845. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether permanent electric connections have not been given by the DESU in the Vaishali Colony, Dabri Extension, Palam Road, New Delhi so far although full payment has been made by the residents of this colony;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in sanctioning the permanent electric connections; and

(c) the time likely to be taken by the DESU for providing permanent electric connections in this colony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). According to DESU, Vaishali Colony (main) has already been electrified and permanent electricity connections are being

given there on completion of commercial formalities by the prospective consumers. However, a left-out portion in the area has not been electrified. The essential condition of depositing development charges by 25% of the plot holders has been fulfilled on 21.2.89 only. A scheme for electrification of this portion has been framed by DESU.

Oil Based Diesel Generating Power Station at Brahmapuram, Cochin

846. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start an oil based diesel generating power station at Brahmapuram, Cochin by Kerala State Electricity Board;

(b) whether Union Government have approved this scheme;

(c) whether central assistance is proposed to be given to this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) to (d). A Feasibility Report in regard to setting up a 90 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant based on LSHS/fuel oil/natural gas, at Brahmapuram, Cochin was received by the Central Electricity Authority from the Kerala State Electricity Board in April, 1988. The proposal could be processed for techno-economic clearance after the fuel availability is confirmed, the requisite inputs have been tied up and the necessary clearances have been obtained by the State Electricity Board.

Central assistance is provided to the States in the form of block loans and block grants and is not related to any specific project/programme.

Computerised Service for New Telephone Connections

847. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether to improve the customers service, the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, Delhi has computerised its registration scheme for new telephone connections;

(b) if so, the special features of this computerisation;

(c) what other steps the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, Delhi proposed to take to bring improvement in its functioning;

(d) whether Government propose to provide computerisation service for new connections in other States also;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The computerised registration provides for;

(i) Single window clearance of all formalities,

(ii) Automatic generation and allotment of unique registration number and code number;

(iii) Expeditious issue of registration slip/payment receipt across the counter, thereby considerably reducing the waiting time; and

(iv) Supply of information regarding

waiting list clearance position in the registration slip.

(c) Two computerised customer service centres at Khursheed Lal Bhavan and at Nehru Place exchange complex have been opened. A computerised customer service centre for non voice services has been opened at Eastern Court Complex.

(d) to (f). After evaluation of the working of these centres, similar centres will be opened at other Stations where there are large number of persons on waiting lists.

Production and Demand of Petroleum Products

848. SHRI M. RAGHUMAREDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the production of indigenous petroleum products in the country at present;

(b) the estimated demand of petroleum products in the country;

(c) whether any steps are contemplated to meet the shortage of petroleum products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The estimated demand and production during 1988-89 is 49.788 and 45.295 million tonnes respectively.

(c) and (d). At present the gap between demand and production of petroleum products is being met through imports.

Offer by Municipal Councils for L.P. Transmission Service for Rural Areas

849. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Municipal Councils have offered to bear the cost of Low Power Transmission service in order to make Doordarshan facility available in urban areas;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon; and

(c) whether Doordarshan has worked on this proposal in any part of the country; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). The Government had announced in 1985 a scheme for "Funding of TV transmitters by State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings, Co-operatives, Private Institutions, etc." inviting applications from these Agencies for establishment of TV transmitters in the uncovered areas of their choice. The requests have been received since then, from time to time, from different agencies including Municipal Councils asking about the details of the scheme and related information. However, firm offers were received for establishment of low power (100 W) TV transmitters, one each at Bokaro, Manipuri and Ramagundam and a very low power (2 x 10 W) transmitter at Mankapur only. Where as the transmitters at Bokaro, Manipuri and Mankapur under the scheme have since been commissioned, the one at Ramagundam is expected to be installed and commissioned into service towards the end of the current financial year (1988-89). None of these transmitters has been funded by a Municipal Council.

Clearance for Setting up Industries in Andhra Pradesh

850. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of applications for setting up industries in Andhra Pradesh pending clearance with Union Government;

(b) the reasons for delay in according clearance in each case; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken on these applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). As on 15-2-1989, 70 industrial licence applications received under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for grant of letters of intent for locating industries in Andhra Pradesh were at various stages of processing. The details of pending proposals are not divulged till the Government have taken final decisions thereon. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of all industrial licence applications as expeditiously as possible.

[Translation]

Problems of Small and Medium Newspapers

851. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the problems being faced by small and medium newspapers;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government

so far in this regard;

(c) the number of applications for registration pending with Government, State-wise;

(d) whether Government propose to amend the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 in order to clear the pending applications for registration; and

(e) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Suman Dubey, Adviser, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been constituted to go into the various issues and make appropriate recommendations.

(c) A Statement is given below.

(d) and (e). The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1988 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 5.12.1988. It will inter-alia facilitate expeditious clearance of applications for registration.

STATEMENT

Statewise list of number of applications pending for registration as on 31.12.88

1.	Andhra Pradesh	82
2.	Assam	36
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4.	Bihar	46
5.	Gujarat	69

181	Written Answers	PHALGUNA 9, 1910 (SAKA)	Written Answers	182
6.	Goa	10	29.	Lakshadweep 2
7.	Haryana	51	30.	Pondicherry 4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11		1303
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	9	[English]	
10.	Karnataka	94	Shortage of Power in Kerala	
11.	Kerala	84	852. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	77	(a) whether there is shortage of power in Kerala:	
13.	Maharashtra	138	(b) if so, the extent thereof:	
14.	Manipur	10	(c) whether any short term measure is contemplated to meet the shortage; and	
15.	Meghalaya	4	(d) if so, the details thereof?	
16.	Mizoram	33	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):	
17.	Nagaland	1	(a) and (b). During the period April-January, 1989, power shortage in Kerala was of the order of 11.8 per cent.	
18.	Orissa	75	(c) and (d). As Kerala has only hydel generation the actual generation mainly depends on the reservoir levels. In order to mitigate the power shortage assistance to the extent possible is being provided to Kerala from the central stations in the Southern Region. Other measures being taken are expediting commissioning of new capacity, and associated transmission links, etc.	
19.	Punjab	79	Application for Telephone Connections in Bombay	
20.	Rajasthan	35	853. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:	
21.	Sikkim	1	(a) the number of applications on the	
22.	Tamil Nadu	65		
23.	Tripura	8		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	90		
25.	West Bengal	78		
	<i>Union Territories</i>			
26.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	5		
27.	Chandigarh	36		
28.	Delhi	69		

waiting list for telephone connections in Bombay and Greater Bombay;

(b) the rate of disposal of these applications during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the time by which the waiting list will be cleared;

(d) whether investment from public is being encouraged to set up more infrastructure to provide this facility; and

(e) if so, the details of financial participation obtained for future development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The number of applications in the waiting list of Bombay as on 31.1.1989 is as under:

Bombay : 203495

New Bombay : 8838

(b) The number of persons cleared from the waiting list during the last three years, year-wise is given below:

<i>Waiting list cleared</i>	
1985-86	39,031
1986-87	48,517
1987-88	56,933

(c) On an average applications registered for telephone connections before 30.9.86 are likely to be provided telephones by 31.3.1990 subject to timely availability of equipment and associated stores for works.

(d) and (e). Bombay Telephones is a unit of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.

which is fully a Government of India Undertaking. There is no financial participation from the public in the equity capital of the Nigam. Interest bearing telephone bonds have been floated to the public from 1986 onwards.

Setting up of Telephone Exchanges in Maharashtra

854. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans for setting up better telephone exchanges in the small towns of Maharashtra during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the places selected for this purpose;

(d) the nature of improved facilities that will be made available; and

(e) the investment envisaged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Details are given in the Statement below. This is subject to availability of equipment in time.

(d) (i) Automatisation of manual exchanges.

(ii) STD/ISD facilities, wherever, technically feasible, and

(iii) Improved quality of service.

(e) Rupees ten crores approximately.

STATEMENT

A. *Sl. No. Name of Manual exchanges to be converted into Auto exchanges*

1. Alibagh
2. Parbhani
3. Palghar
4. Chiplur
5. Pandarpur

B. *Name of exchanges to be converted into electronic exchanges-MILT-64 port.*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of exchange</i>	<i>Name of District</i>
1	2	3
1.	Vajali	Raigad
2.	Khalapur	"
3.	Poladpur	"
4.	Dighi	"
5.	Kadar	"
6.	Talshet	"
7.	Ambet	"
8.	Chanera	"
9.	Pedoli	"
10.	Barpada	"
11.	Deogaon	"
12.	Nandgaon	"
13.	Saroncha	Gadchiroli
14.	Kelzer	Wardha

1	2	3
15.	Taladi Belapur	Chandrapur
16.	Chimur	"
17.	Ghat-Nan-Dur	Beed
18.	Shiroor	"
19.	Katt	Sindhurdurg
20.	Wada	"
21.	Bhalwani	Ahmednagar
22.	Ravanda	"
23.	Komergaon	Akola
24.	Barshi-Takali	"
25.	Ramanwad Thal	Amravati
26.	Nandgaon Peth	"
27.	Parsoda	Aurangabad
28.	Pishore	"
29.	Adyar	Bhandara
30.	Bhandara MIDC	"
31.	Bari-Adgaon	Buldana
32.	Mhasawad	Dhule
33.	Dhiwal	"
34.	Khirwad	Jalgaon
35.	Sakli	"
36.	Rajur	Jalna
37.	Shewali	"

1	2	3
38.	Akiwat	Kolapur
39.	Walva	"
40.	Jalkot	Latur
41.	Deoni	"
42.	Neemkhera	Nagpur
43.	Patansawange	"
44.	Barbada	Nanded
45.	Bothroad	"
46.	Karsul	Nasik
47.	Som Thane	"
48.	Aundhangnath	Parbhani
49.	Zari	"
50.	Kadus	Pune
51.	Loni Deokare	"
52.	Khopi	Ratangiri
53.	Nayri	"
54.	Nagai	Sangli
55.	Tung	"
56.	Umadi	"
57.	Dighanchi	"
58.	Yelave	"
59.	Masuchiwadi	"
60.	Nemsod	Satara

1	2	3
61.	Undale	"
62.	Mandrup	Solapur
63.	Braahampuri	"
64.	Kasara	Thane
65.	Padaha	"
66.	Fulsewanhi	Yeotmal
67.	Akola Bazar	"
68.	Kelwad	Buldana

C. *Name of exchanges to be replaced by 512 Port ILT exchange.*

1.	Karjet	Raigad
2.	Srivardhan	"
3.	Nagothane	"
4.	Katol	Nagpur
5.	Umrer	"
6.	Rajgurunagar	Pune

D. *Name of exchanges to be replaced by 128 Port C-DOT RAXs.*

1.	Someshwar Nagar	Distt. Pune
2.	Lasurna	"
3.	Bori	"
4.	Khedalzunce	Nasik
5.	Varsai Jite	Kolaba (Raigad)
6.	Kolad	"
7.	Parali	"

1	2	3
8.	Borlimandla	"
9.	Chowk	"
10.	Ajiwali	"
11.	Kalamb	"
12.	Upper Tudil	"
13.	Aheri	Godchiroli
14.	Allapali	"
15.	Armor	"
16.	Chamorshi	"
17.	Hoom	Osmanabad
18.	Washi	"
19.	Parana	"
20.	Marum	"
21.	Phondagat	"
22.	Bhedshi	"
23.	Talwad	"
24.	Redi	"
25.	Vijadurg	"
26.	Pulamberi	Aurangabad
27.	Khuldavad	"

F. Name of Exchanges to be replaced by ESAX (PAM) Switches.

	<i>Name of exchange</i>	<i>Name of Distt.</i>
1.	Walchandnagar	Pune
2.	Koregaon Bhima	"
3.	Khed Shivapur	"
4.	Kamshet	"
5.	Bhivaninagar	"
6.	Matheran	Raigad
7.	Goregaon	"
8.	Murud	"
9.	Sewagram	Wardha
10.	Akola MCD	"

Speed Post Facility

855. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new towns or cities are proposed to be provided with speed post facility during 1989; and

(b) if so, the names of those cities and towns, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The introduction of Speed Post Service to new Cities/Towns will depend on

parameters like convenient air/train services, etc., potential for traffic. The service will be extended to Cities/Towns during the year 1989. Keeping these parameters in view, no commitment is possible at present as to how many new centres will be opened during 1989.

World Bank Loan for Dadri Thermal Power Project in U.P.

856. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has sanctioned a loan for Dadri thermal power project in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the pipeline work has been awarded to the highest bidder; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The contract for the Low Pressure Piping work for the Dadri thermal power project has been awarded to the lowest evaluated bidder.

(c) Does not arise.

Applications for LPG Connections in Kerala

857. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for LPG connections pending in Kerala as on 31 December, 1988; and

(b) the steps taken for providing LPG connections to the applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) As on the 1st January, 1989 there were about 82,300 persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in Kerala.

(b) Release of new LPG connections is done by the oil industry all over the country, including in Kerala, in a phased manner, in accordance with its annual programme for enrollment of customers, subject to augmentation in availability of LPG.

Agency for Renewable Sources of Energy in Orissa

358. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the agencies implementing and promoting programme on renewable sources of energy in different States;

(b) whether any such agency has been set up in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken by that agency in implementing and promoting renewable sources of energy in Orissa during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The programmes in the area of renewable sources of energy are being implemented and promoted by the State Governments through nodal Departments/Agencies set up by them. A few State Governments have also set up exclusive nodal agencies only for implementing and promoting programmes in the field of renewable sources of energy. A list of such agencies is given in the Statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir. Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency has been set up by the State Government of Orissa for implementing and promoting such programmes in the State of Orissa.

(c) The steps taken by Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency *inter-alia* include wide spread utilisation of technologies based on renewable sources of energy which have reached a stage of maturity through demonstration, field testing and creating awareness among the masses. Over 57 Solar Water Heating Systems, 203 Solar Stills, One Solar Air Heating System, 830 family size solar cookers, 64 Solar PV Water Pumping Systems, 25 Solar PV Community lighting/TV Systems, 145 Water Pumping Windmills and one 4 KW Wind Battery Charging unit have already been installed. The family size biogas plants installed during the last three years in Orissa are as follows:—

1986-87 4301

1987-88 6005

1988-89 4933 (end Jan. 1989)

The OREDA has also installed a number of Improved Chulhas for which the figures of the last three years are as follows:

1986-87 34239

1987-88 37023

1988-89 23377 (upto end of Jan., 1989)

Also an experimental 25 KWP Solar PV power plant is under installation at the Forest

Lodge at Lulung and another 2 KW Solar PV power pack is being set up to supply power to rural telephone exchanges.

One 1.1. MW Wind power project has already been commissioned at Puri. The first phase of 550 KW was established on 1-5-86 and the second in Dec., 1988. Over 9 lakh units of electricity have already been fed to the grid.

6 Urjagrams have also been completed through OREDA.

Solar Photovoltaic street lighting systems have been installed in 206 villages with the association of Orissa State Electricity Board.

STATEMENT

Agencies set up by the State Governments for implementing and promoting renewable sources of energy

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/U.T.</i>	<i>Name of the Agency</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Non-Conventional Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Ltd., Hyderabad.
2.	Bihar	Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency, Patna.
3.	Gujarat	Gujarat Energy Development Agency Vadodara.
4.	Karnataka	Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology, Bangalore.
5.	Kerala	Agency for Non-Conventional Energy and Rural Technology, Trivandrum.
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd., Bhopal.

1	2	3
7.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Energy Development Agency, Bombay.
8.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya Non-Conventional & Rural Energy Development Agency, Shillong.
9.	Orissa	Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency, Bhubaneswar.
10.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Energy Development Agency, Jaipur.
11.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency, Madras.
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Non-Conventional Energy Development Agency, Lucknow.
13.	Delhi	Delhi Energy Development Agency, Delhi.

Earning from TV Advertisements on 2nd Channel

Delhi	Rs. 12,51,836/-
Bombay	Rs. 9,35,750/-
Calcutta	NIL
Madras	Rs. 60,000/-

859. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state: the details of earnings from commercial advertisements on T.V. from date of introduction of second channel commercial programmes?

Emoluments of Extra Departmental Employees

860. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): The details of
commercial revenue earned by Doord-
arshan from its 2nd Channel service from the
date of introduction upto December 1988
are as follows:—

(a) whether the emoluments of Extra
Departmental employees are calculated on
the basis of their workload;

(b) if so, the procedure followed to
determine the work-load of each category of

Extra Departmental employees; and

(c) the periodicity of calculating their work-load?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work load of each category of ED employees is calculated on the basis of norms applicable to corresponding categories of regular departmental employees except in the case of ED Branch Post Masters for whom the work load is calculated on the basis of Point System in force.

(c) The periodicity of review of allowances on the basis of actual work load is 2 Years in the case of ED BPMs/EDSPMs and 5 years in respect of all categories of ED employees other than EDBPMs/EDSPMs.

Criteria for opening of Telegraph Offices on Morse Code in Rural Areas

861. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for the opening of Telegraph Offices on Morse Code in the rural areas;

(b) whether there is any relaxation of norms/criteria for opening such offices in Special Category States and other hilly and tribal areas identified by the Planning Commission and the nature of relaxation;

(c) if not, the reasons, therefor and whether any consideration is given to the difficult geographical terrain, sparse population and extreme climatic conditions in such areas for sanctioning these offices and the nature thereof; and

(d) whether any stations are recogni-

sed as special category stations for sanction and the installation of such Telegraph Offices and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) A Telegraph Office is opened as a Phonocom Office in rural areas at the time of opening a Long Distance Public Call Office there. The Phonocom working is changed to Morse Code working when the daily average number of telegrams handled reaches ten.

(b) and (c). For opening Phonocom Telegraph Offices the relaxation in norms for hilly, tribal areas etc. are applicable as in the case of Long Distance Public Call Offices. There is no relaxation of norms for conversion of such offices into Morse working.

(d) Sanction of Morse Code Offices is decided as per criteria in (a) above purely on the basis of traffic handled.

Recording of Interviews of Freedom Fighters

862. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given on 24th August, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 4374 regarding recording of interviews of Freedom Fighters and state:

(a) the details of the interviews of more Freedom Fighters recorded in various languages/dialects State-wise;

(b) whether any more freedom fighters belonging to the unrepresented regions/languages or dialect groups are proposed to be interviewed in the coming years; if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to preserve, utilise these interviews for various educational and

other institutions and for special occasions in future?

break-up is not available centrally in a compiled form.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) All India Radio has recorded interviews with 1297 more Freedom Fighters from 01.04.87 to 31.10.88. State-wise details are given in the Statement below. Language/dialect-wise

(b) As and when All India Radio Stations locate the Freedom Fighters they make every effort to record them.

(c) Recordings of archival value are made and preserved for broadcast purposes only. They are not available for other purposes in view of contractual obligations.

STATEMENT

Number of Freedom Fighters recorded by Air Stations during 01.04.87 to 31.10.88

1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	98
2.	Assam	—	12
3.	Bihar	—	55
4.	Goa	—	29
5.	Gujarat	—	45
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	12
7.	Karnataka	—	46
8.	Kerala	—	39
9.	Maharashtra	—	144
10.	Manipur	—	12
11.	Nagaland	—	—
12.	Orissa	—	90
13.	Pondicherry	—	9
14.	Punjab	—	14
15.	Rajasthan	—	67
16.	Tamil Nadu	—	148
17.	Uttar Pradesh	—	350

207	Written Answers	FEBRUARY 28, 1989	Written Answers	208
18.	Tripura	—		2
19.	Port Blair	—		1
20.	West Bengal	—		13
21.	Madhya Pradesh	—		73
22.	Haryana	—		6
23.	Himachal Pradesh	—		6
24.	Meghalaya	—		2
25.	Delhi	—		24
TOTAL				1297

Coverage given by AIR to MPs and State Legislatures

863. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regional stations of All India Radio do not provide adequate coverage in their news bulletins to the representatives of the people in the Parliament and give greater coverage to the State Government programmes and also to the State Legislatures;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the break-up of the time given to Union Government, State Governments and proceeding of Parliament and State Legislatures respectively at each of the main radio stations of each State, during the last three years; and

(c) whether review of the allocation of time by the AIR would be undertaken in this regard to ensure balanced coverage?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-

FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Regional News Units of All India Radio provide due coverage to the representatives of the people in the Central Legislatures as and when they make an important statement or figure in a public function etc. in the area covered by the regional station. Their observations made outside the area are also noticed, whenever the subject is of interest to the region. The criteria followed by All India Radio is newsworthiness. The coverage of the State Government programmes and also the proceedings of the State Legislatures, which are of great local interest, find more space in regional news bulletins.

It is not possible to provide for separate allocation of time for the Union Government, State Governments and State Legislatures for such coverage in the regional news bulletins. Break-up of the time given is not kept in a centrally compiled form.

(c) The present system of selecting each item in a news bulletin according to its newsworthiness is quite satisfactory and does not require any review.

Flood in Punjab due to Bhakra and Pong Reservoirs

864. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether water was released from the Bhakra and Pong reservoirs without giving sufficient prior notice to the State Government and the people of Punjab by the concerned authorities in the last week of September, 1988, resulting in the flooding of Punjab villages and towns;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been instituted in this regard;

(c) if so, the nature and the scope of the enquiry and the issues referred to them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the effective measures taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) The concerned authorities including the District Administration were duly informed

about the release of waters from the Bhakra and Pong Reservoirs in accordance with the laid down procedures.

(b) to (d). Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Discovery of Oil and Gas

865. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the main sources of oil and natural gas discovered during 1988;

(b) whether work has commenced to tap the oil and gas at these sites; and

(c) what is the estimated output capacity of these sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Oil and gas were discovered at the following prospects during 1988:

<i>Name of Prospect</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Oil/Gas</i>
1	2	3
Onland		
Becherji	Gujarat	Oil
Nannilam	Tamil Nadu	Oil
Chintallapalli	Andhra Pradesh	Gas
Adamtilla	Assam	Oil
Mandapetta	Andhra Pradesh	Gas
Sonari	Assam	Oil

1	2	3
West Unawa	Gujarat	Oil
Nada	Gujarat	Oil
Mansa	Gujarat	Oil
Uriamghat	Assam	Oil
Tanot	Rajasthan	Gas
Kharsang	Arunachal Pradesh	Oil
<i>Offshore</i>		
R-10	Western Offshore	Oil
SD-1	Western Offshore	Oil
SD-4	Western Offshore	Oil
PY-3	Eastern Offshore	Oil
B-46	Western Offshore	Gas

(b) and (c). These prospects are at the exploratory/delineation stage and their estimated output will be known only after the exploration/delineation is complete. Production through Early Production System has commenced from four prospects namely, Becharji, Sonari, Mansa and West Unawa.

Consumption of LPG

866. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total consumption of LPG in the country;

(b) whether any study has been made to determine the State-wise figures of persons using LPG as a cooking media; and

(c) if so, the number of consumers in Kerala using LPG as a cooking media?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The total estimated consumption of LPG during

1988-89 is about 1.97 million MT;

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. As on the 1st January, 1989 there were approximately 4.31 lakh LPG consumers in Kerala.

Production and Import of Crude Petroleum

867. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest estimate of crude petroleum production in the country during 1988-89, the estimate of the domestic demand and of the projected imports to meet the deficit if any, excluding the strategic reserves;

(b) the net price per tonnes C.I. F. Bombay, paid by the importing agency for all foreign crude during the current year in the currency of invoicing; and

(c) the extend of variation in the average price per tonne for foreign crude by country of origin and of supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The target for production of crude oil in the country for 1988-89 is 32.18 million tonnes.

The estimated demand for petroleum products in 1988-89 is 49.79 million tonnes. Imports of crude oil in 1988-89 are estimated at 17.3 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). Contracts for import of crude oil are finalised on FOB basis and transportation of crude to various Indian Ports including Bombay is arranged through Indian Flag vessels. The import of crude oil from various countries is made on the basis of market related prices and since the price of crude oil varies in the volatile international market, each shipment is at a different price. The price of each crude is also different as crudes differ in their characteristics. The effort involved in compiling the desired information will not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved.

Production and Import of Soda Ash

868. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of industrial units manufacturing soda ash in the country and the quantity produced in each unit;

(b) whether the production of soda ash in the country is not sufficient to meet the demand and a large quantity of soda ash is being imported to meet the demand;

(c) if so, the quantity of soda ash imported annually and the amount involved; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the production of soda ash in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The requisite information is as under:

(Figures in '000' tonnes)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Unit</i>	<i>Estimated Production during 1988</i>
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited	617.29
2.	M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals	231.82

1	2	3
3.	M/s. Dhrangadhra Chemicals Works Limited.	51.79
4.	M/s. Hari Fertilizers Limited	@ 9.81 (upto July '88)
5.	M/s. Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited	57.39
6.	M/s. Punjab National Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited	30.75
7.	M/s. Gujarat Heavy Chemicals Limited	150.02

@ Plant closed in August '88

(b) and (c). No, Sir. with the commissioning of the plant of M/s. Gujarat Heavy Chemicals Limited with an annual capacity of 3.3 lakhs tonnes in April '88, the imports have substantially come down in the current financial year. A quantity of 3190 tonnes only have been registered with Directorate General of Technical Development for import. In fact, with full production by M/s. Gujarat Heavy Chemicals Limited, there would be no need for imports.

(d) In order to encourage indigenous production for meeting future demand, Government has delicensed manufacture of Soda Ash.

[Translation]

Low Power T.V. Transmitter in Ranikhet, U.P.

869. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have received

a revised proposal for land transfer to set up a low power TV transmitter in Ranikhet (U.P.).

(b) if so, whether the said proposal has since been approved; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). The piece of land selected for establishment of the proposed TV transmitter at Ranikhet has been agreed to be transferred to Doordarshan by the Ministry of Defence provided the clearance is available from the Ministry of Environment and Forests as this land piece is classified as forest land. The State Government has since recommended to the Ministry of Environment and Forests grant of clearance to this site for establishment of the TV transmitter. In the meantime, Doordarshan have finalised the plans of the proposed transmitter building and also sanctioned the civil estimates.

[English]

Supply of Kerosene Oil to States

870. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quarterly quota of kerosene oil supplied to each State during 1988-89, State-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken to supply adequate quantity of kerosene oil to the States to meet their demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT): (a) and (b). Allocation of kerosene is made to the

States and Union Territories by allowing a suitable growth over the allocations made for the corresponding period of the previous year. Besides the regular allocation, additional ad-hoc allocation is also considered and released on the request of State/UTs to meet the specific situations like floods, droughts, cyclone, shortage of LPG, etc. A statement showing the monthly allocation of kerosene oil to the States/UTs during 1988-89 and supplies made upto December, 1988 is given below.

It will be seen from the statement that the supplies of kerosene have been by and large in line with the allocations and are considered adequate to meet the demand of the genuine consumers. The above policy is proposed to be continued during the current year.

STATEMENT

S.No.	States	April 1988				May 1988			
		Original Alloc.		Ad-hoc Alloc.		Total Alloc.		Release	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39820	2000	41820	41374	39820	—	39820	38911
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	650	150	800	700	650	150	800	945
3.	Assam	16730	1770	18500	18924	16730	1770	18500	18847
4.	Manipur	1425	175	1600	1565	1425	175	1600	1648
5.	Mizoram	460	—	460	477	460	—	460	403
6.	Bihar	33962	—	34747	34747	33962	—	33962	34550
7.	Delhi	16145	—	16145	16016	16145	—	16145	14822
8.	Goa	1950	—	1950	1767	1950	—	1950	1701
9.	Gujarat	55540	—	55540	56383	55255	—	55255	56214
10.	DNH/DIU/Daman	355	—	355	324	355	—	355	310
11.	Haryana	10625	—	10625	10615	10625	—	10625	10480

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Punjab	22325	—	22325	22358	22325	—	22325	22449
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2265	—	2265	2304	2365	135	2400	2423
14.	Chandigarh	1365	—	1365	1104	1365	—	1365	991
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	3865	785	4650	4644	3865	400	4265	4326
16.	Karnataka	30490	2010	32500	32406	30490	2010	32500	32617
17.	Kerala	18137	200	18337	18637	18137	200	18337	19263
18.	Madhya Pradesh	27882	—	27882	27334	27882	—	27882	27240
19.	Meghalaya	1035	310	1345	1430	1035	310	1345	1528
20.	Maharashtra	101875	—	101875	105817	101875	—	101875	102065
21.	Nagaland	710	190	900	891	710	190	900	971
22.	Orissa	10785	215	11000	11029	10785	415	11900	10267
23.	Rajasthan	18346	—	18346	18209	18346	—	18346	18133
24.	Sikkim	390	—	390	429	390	—	390	355
25.	Tamil Nadu	45420	—	45420	43163	45420	—	45420	45796

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Pondicherry	975	—	975	954	975	—	975	986
27.	Uttar Pradesh	64763	—	64763	65652	64763	—	64763	64310
28.	Tripura	1295	305	1600	1647	1295	305	1600	1636
29.	West Bengal	53770	—	53770	54477	53770	—	53770	54478
30.	Andaman	230	—	230	271	230	—	230	273
31.	Lakshdweep	70	—	70	16	70	—	70	16

June '88

July '88

S.No.	States	Original Alloc.	Ad-hoc Alloc.	Total Alloc.	Release	Original Alloc.	Ad-hoc Alloc.	Total Alloc.	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39820	—	39820	39643	41730	—	41730	40696
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	650	150	800	751	610	—	610	808
3.	Assam	16730	2270	19000	19695	17560	—	17560	19224
4.	Manipur	1425	175	1600	1613	1355	—	1355	1412
5.	Mizoram	400	—	460	572	310	—	310	296

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Bihar	33962	—	33962	34690	35705	—	35705	38054
7.	Delhi	16145	—	16145	14590	16875	—	16875	15499
8.	Goa	1950	—	1950	1732	— 2100	—	2100	1904
9.	Gujarat	55255	—	55255	56361	54715	—	54715	54048
10.	DNH/DIU/Daman	355	—	355	323	495	—	495	463
11.	Haryana	10625	—	10625	10508	11140	—	11140	11201
12.	Punjab	22325	—	22325	22353	24495	—	24495	24576
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2265	235	2500	2489	2780	—	2780	2730
14.	Chandigarh	1365	—	365	913	1525	—	1525	1108
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	3865	—	3865	3887	4550	—	4550	4900
16.	Karnataka	301190	1010	31500	31500	32025	—	32025	32473
17.	Kerala	18137	700	18837	18579	19470	—	19470	19678
18.	Madhya Pradesh	27882	—	27882	27024	26770	1000	27770	26610
19.	Meghalaya	1035	310	1345	1434	1120	—	1120	1363

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Maharashtra	101875	—	101875	102491	109685	—	109685	109511
21.	Nagaland	710	190	900	894	685	—	685	862
22.	Orissa	10785	—	10785	14852	11515	—	11516	11172
23.	Rajasthan	18346	—	18346	18073	19155	—	19155	19180
24.	Sikkim	390	—	390	383	345	—	345	282
25.	Tamil Nadu	45420	—	45420	45576	43045	—	48045	47258
26.	Pondicherry	975	—	975	958	960	—	960	969
27.	Uttar Pradesh	64763	—	64763	64432	64285	—	64285	68993
28.	Tripura	1295	305	1600	1679	1290	—	1290	1785
29.	West Bengal	53770	3000	56770	54162	51590	—	51590	52185
30.	Andaman	230	70	300	311	280	—	280	303
31.	Lakshdweep	70	—	70	18	65	—	65	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2780	—	2780	2875	2780	900	3680	2918
14.	Chandigarh	1525	—	1525	1304	1525	—	1525	1303
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	4550	200	4750	4690	4550	200	4750	4837
16.	Karnataka	32025	500	32525	32936	32025	500	32525	33456
17.	Kerala	19470	500	19970	20179	19470	—	19470	19735
18.	Madhya Pradesh	26770	2500	29270	28550	26770	28500	29270	28820
19.	Meghalaya	1120	280	1400	1447	1120	280	1400	1518
20.	Maharashtra	109685	—	109685	110456	109685	—	09685	110368
21.	Nagaland	685	—	685	842	685	115	800	910
22.	Orissa	11515	—	11515	12223	11515	389	11904	12340
23.	Rajasthan	19155	—	19155	19292	19155	—	19155	19264
24.	Sikkim	345	—	345	373	345	—	345	422
25.	Tamil Nadu	48045	—	48045	47694	48045	—	48045	48198
26.	Pondicherry	960	—	960	991	960	50	1010	1010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	69285	—	69285	69140	69285	—	69285	69439
28.	Tripura	1290	210	1500	1923	1290	210	1500	1950
29.	West Bengal	51590	1000	52590	53026	51590	3000	54590	55276
30.	Andaman	280	120	400	400	280	120	400	337
31.	Lakshdweep	65	—	65	—	65	—	65	—

		October '88				November '88			
S.No.	States	Original Alloc.	Ad-hoc Alloc.	Total Alloc.	Release	Original Alloc.	Ad-hoc Alloc.	Total Alloc.	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41730	500	42230	43758	49580	—	49580	45745
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	610	190	800	727	820	—	820	852
3.	Assam	17560	1440	19000	19452	20965	—	20965	20823
4.	Manipur	1355	—	1355	1173	1850	—	1850	2171
5.	Mizoram	310	270	580	489	580	70	650	630

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Bihar	35705	—	35705	34778	36615	500	37115	37066
7.	Delhi	16875	—	16875	16465	20410	—	20410	18391
8.	Goa	2100	—	2100	2104	2245	—	2245	2244
9.	Gujarat	55000	—	55000	54666	65000	—	65000	62749
10.	DNH/DIU/Daman	495	—	495	480	510	—	510	479
11.	Haryana	11140	2200	14340	14340	12050	—	12050	12190
12.	Punjab	24495	5000	29495	27074	24660	—	24660	24382
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2780	1000	3780	3622	3215	—	3215	3414
14.	Chandigarh	1525	—	1525	1276	1795	—	1795	1396
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	4550	500	5050	5191	5970	300	6270	6374
16.	Karnataka	32025	575	32600	33380	36850	—	36850	36844
17.	Kerala	19470	1000	20470	20951	23135	—	23135	21966
18.	Madhya Pradesh	26770	1230	28000	29071	31450	—	31450	30933
19.	Meghalaya	1120	380	1400	1501	1250	150	1400	1499
20.	Maharashtra	109685	—	109685	110401	100530	—	120530	119134

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Nagaland	685	115	800	875	855	—	855	895
22.	Orissa	11515	—	11515	13017	12915	585	13500	12632
23.	Rajasthan	19155	—	19155	19505	22430	—	22430	22650
24.	Sikkim	345	—	345	385	925	—	925	858
25.	Tamil Nadu	48045	2000	50045	50333	53290	—	53290	52978
26.	Pondicherry	960	—	960	1009	1330	—	1330	1298
27.	Uttar Pradesh	69285	—	69285	69506	70910	—	70910	72054
28.	Tripura	1290	610	1900	2064	2070	—	2070	1921
29.	West Bengal	51590	3000	54590	54379	58900	—	58900	58654
30.	Andaman	280	120	400	364	280	70	350	365
31.	Lakshdweep	65	—	65	—	60	—	60	8

S.No.	States	December '88					January '89				
		Original Alloc.		Ad-hoc Alloc.		Total Alloc.	Original Alloc.		Ad-hoc Alloc.		Total Alloc.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49580	—	49580	44655	49580	—	49580			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	820	—	820	904	820	100	920			
3.	Assam	30965	—	30965	21443	20965	—	20965			
4.	Manipur	1850	—	1850	2130	1850	—	1850			
5.	Mizoram	580	70	650	739	580	70	650			
6.	Bihar	36615	500	37115	37128	32753	3862	36615			
7.	Delhi	20410	—	20410	18969	20410	—	20410			
8.	Goa	3245	—	2245	2260	2245	—	2245			
9.	Gujarat	65000	—	65000	65141	64715	285	65000			
10.	DNH/DIU/Daman	510	—	510	466	510	—	510			
11.	Haryana	12050	—	12050	12152	12050	—	12050			
12.	Punjab	24660	—	24660	25522	24660	—	24660			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Himachal Pradesh	3215	—	3215	3576	3015	200	3215	
14.	Chandigarh	1795	—	1795	1435	1795	—	1795	
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	5970	1000	6970	6928	5970	300	6770	
16.	Karnataka	36850	—	36850	36823	36850	—	36850	
17.	Kerala	22135	—	22135	22039	20923	1212	22135	
18.	Madhya Pradesh	31450	—	31450	31232	28918	2532	31450	
19.	Meghalaya	1250	150	1400	1417	1250	150	1400	
20.	Maharashtra	120530	—	120530	120773	120530	—	120530	
21.	Nagaland	855	—	11515	13317	11650	1265	12915	
22.	Orissa	11515	—	11515	13317	11650	1265	12915	
23.	Rajasthan	22430	250	22680	22987	20684	1996	22680	
24.	Sikkim	925	—	925	1276	925	—	53290	
25.	Tamil Nadu	53390	—	53390	52517	53290	—	53290	
26.	Pondichery	1330	—	1330	1343	1330	—	1330	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	70910	1000	71910	73763	65062	7348	72410	
28.	Tripura	2070	—	2070	2034	2070	—	2070	
29.	West Bengal	58900	—	58900	59362	58900	—	58900	
30.	Andaman	280	70	350	362	280	70	950	
31.	Lakshdweep	60	—	60	16	60	—	60	

February '1988

March '1989

S.No.	State	Original Alloc.	Ad-hoc Alloc.	Total Alloc.	Release	Original Alloc.	Ad-hoc Alloc.	Total Alloc.	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49580	—	49580		41810	—		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	820	100	920		685	—		
3.	Assam	20965	—	20965		17565			
4.	Manipur	1850	—	1850		1495			
5.	Mizoram	580	70	650		485			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Bihar	32753	3862	36615		35465			
7.	Delhi	20410	—	20410		16950			
8.	Goa	2245	—	2245		1820			
9.	Gujarat	64715	285	65000		58020			
10.	DHINDIU/Daman	510	—	510		370			
11.	Haryana	12050	—	12050		11155			
12.	Punjab	24660	—	24660		23440			
13.	Himachal Pradesh	3015	200	3215		2370			
14.	Chandigarh	1795	—	1705		1435			
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	5970	500	6470		4060			
16.	Karnataka	36850	—	36850		32015			
17.	Kerala	20923	1212	22135		18985			
18.	Madhya Pradesh	28918	3532	32450		29150			
19.	Meghalaya	1250	250	1500		1085			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Maharashtra	120530	—	120530		106970	500		
21.	Nagaland	855	—	855		745			
22.	Orissa	4650	1265	12915		11260			
23.	Rajastha	20684	1996	22680		19175			
24.	Sikkim	925	—	925		410			
25.	Tamil Nadu	53290	—	53290		47690			
26.	Pondichery	1330	—	1330		1025	1000		
27.	Uttar Pradesh	65062	6848	71910		67710			
28.	Tripura	2070	—	2070		1360			
29.	West Bengal	58900	—	58900		56460			
30.	Adaman	280	70	350		240			
31.	Lakshdweep	60	—	60		75			

Performance of Punjab Sector Units

871. SHRI S.D. SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to improve the performance of public sector units; and

(b) the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The steps taken by the Government for improving the performance of the central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are enumerated at Page 174 of volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey 1987-88 placed on the Table on both the Houses of Parliament on 27.2.1989. The overall profitability of the PSUs has been continuously increasing. During 1987-88, the Public Sector Enterprises, in aggregate earned a profit of Rs. 2183.35 crores which is an all time high.

Projects cleared by Foreign Investment Board

872. SHRI SAMBAJIRAO KAKADE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Investment Board (FIB) has recently cleared a number of projects;

(b) if so, the details of Projects cleared during 1988;

(c) whether any project for glass shells has also been under consideration with the Board; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and

(b). Government has approved 926 proposals for foreign collaboration during 1988. The particulars of foreign collaboration proposals approved viz. name of the Indian company, foreign collaborator, item of manufacture, nature of collaboration are published on a monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly newsletter. Copies of the publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details of pending applications are not divulged till the Government have taken a final decision thereon.

Wage Negotiations with Public Sector Trade Unions

873. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public sector trade unions have threatened to resort to indefinite strike due to unsatisfactory wage negotiations;

(b) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has imposed certain restrictions on some industries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the repercussions arising therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) One of the Trade Unions has intimated Government that if immediate steps are not taken to finalise wage settlements it will be constrained to give a call to its affiliated unions to take direct action. There is no specific mention of an indefinite strike.

(b) Bureau of Public Enterprises have not imposed any restrictions on specified industries regarding wage settlements. BPE have only communicated the parameters for

wage revision.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Expenditure on Foreign Tours by
Officers of Public Undertakings**

874. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

The total amount spent by the senior managers of public undertakings on foreign tours during the last two years and the current year, year-wise and undertaking-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): The Chief Executives of the Public Sector Undertakings are competent to approve and sanction the foreign tours of Senior Managers, who are below Board level functionaries. Therefore, the public undertakings do not seek the approval of the Government in respect of such tours. Since the public enterprises function on commercial lines, their managers may have to visit foreign countries time and again in connection with various operational matters. Collection of information about all such tours conducted during the last two years and the current year would generate large volume of work which would not be commensurate with the results that could be achieved.

[*English*]

**Setting up of Thermal Power Plant in
Kerala**

875. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided finally upon setting up a thermal

power plant in Kerala;

(b) if so, the steps initiated in this regard;

(c) whether any site/sites have been identified to locate the power plant;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total estimated cost as well as the capacity of the power plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). The proposed Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project Stage-I (2x210 MW) has been identified for implementation in the Central Sector by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). The feasibility report for the Stage-I has been forwarded by the NTPC for the techno-economic appraisal of the Central Electricity Authority.

(c) to (e). As per the feasibility report, the power station is proposed to be located at village Arathupuzha in Alleppey district in Kerala. The Stage-I of the Project and the associated transmission system is estimated to cost about Rs. 810.83 crores.

**Programme for Utilisation of Renewable
Sources**

876. SHRI T.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to launch science and technology micro-level planning programme for better utilisation of renewable sources;

(b) if so, whether any five year pro-

gramme has been prepared in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) to what extent, it will be beneficial?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in the 7th Plan is already implementing a programme for village level integrated projects (Urjagrams) based on non-conventional energy sources such as biomass, biogas, solar energy, wind energy, etc. The Programme is basically aimed at achieving energy self-sufficiency at the village level. A survey of local energy resources and consumption patterns is first conducted on the basis of which the system configuration is finalised. The project takes into account the energy requirements not only for basic minimum needs but also for agriculture, cottage industry and other community facilities.

It is proposed to continue and expand the programme in the next five year plan as well. For the 7th plan period, the original outlay was indicated as Rs. 50 lakhs but in view of the popularity of the programme the expenditure for the first 4 years is estimated to be Rs. 200 lakhs. For 1989-90, the outlay has been fixed at Rs. 25 lakhs. Over 900 energy surveys have so far been completed. Preference here is given to un-electrified areas and other remote and backward areas.

To start with, a target of establishing at least one Urjagram in every parliamentary constituency in the country has been envisaged. 85 Urjagram projects have already been completed and 146 further projects are in different stages of implementation. In addition, experimental/reference Urjagram projects have been taken up in 4 villages one each in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa and Tamil Nadu with a view to carrying out

technical performance, evaluation studies and to provide opportunities for improvements/modifications in system designing and configuration.

(d) The programme of Urjagram is beneficial in meeting the energy needs of our village communities from their own locally available renewable resources. This is also beneficial from the point of view of improving the environment, saving forests, reducing the drudgery of women and improving the quality of life in villages quickly.

Blow out Accident in Bombay High

877. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a blow out accident on a Bombay High jack-up rig in January, 1989;

(b) if so, the details of casualties;

(c) whether any investigation has been made into the cases of this accident;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the responsibility fixed;

(e) the steps taken to prevent such accidents in future and ensure safety; and

(f) the relief provided to the victims of the accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three persons lost their lives of which one was from ONGC. The other two were the employees of the contractor of the

charter hired rig SEDCO-252.

(c) to (e). In other to take appropriate action, ONGC have constituted a board to enquiry into the causes that led to the blow out and fire in the well. The enquiry is not over.

(f) Apart from the compensation and the financial assistance paid according to the statutory obligations, and ex-gratia payment of rupees one lakh was paid by ONGC to their employee. Besides, the wife of the deceased has been provided a job in ONGC suiting her qualifications. ONGC have no obligation for the two persons of the contractor. M/s. Sendco Forex have, however, initiated action for paying compensation according to the liability provided by them in the contract.

Setting up of Telecommunication Commission

878. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-
HIT:
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER
JAIN:
SHRI H.B. PATIL:
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Telecommunication Commission has been set up and the Telecommunication Board is proposed to be abolished; and

(b) if so, what are the additional advantages and improvements expected by the new set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed Telecommunication Commission will have part time Members from other concerned Ministries, in addition to a Chairman and four full time Members. With the Commission working as one consolidated body, it is expected that long term expansion projects and upgradation of telecom services would be carried out more expeditiously.

Participation in Twelfth International Film Festival

879. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which participated in the Twelfth International Film Festival of India;

(b) the number of films from each country exhibited in the Festival; and

(c) whether the response of the public to the Film Festival was very poor as compared to the Film Festival held at Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). As in the statement given below.

(c) The last Film Festival (Filmotsav) at Calcutta was held in January 1982. The average occupancy by the public in the theatres in all the festivals at Delhi and other places since 1982 has been as under:

<i>Festival</i>		<i>Average occupancy in theatres open to public</i>
1	2	3
1.	Filmotsav '82, Calcutta	91%
2.	9th IFFI, New Delhi 1983	52.4%
3.	Filmotsav '84, Bombay	57%
4.	10th IFFI, New Delhi 1985	42%
5.	Filmotsav '86, Hyderabad	71.25%
6.	11th IFFI, New Delhi, 1987	49.26%
7.	Filmotsav '88, Trivandrum	50.8%
8.	12th IFFI, New Delhi 1989	65%

STATEMENT

Names of countries of and films which participated in the 12th IFFI 1989.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the countries Participated</i>	<i>Nos. of films exhibited</i>		<i>Remarks</i>
		<i>Feature</i>	<i>Docu- mentary</i>	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Argentina	2		
2.	Australia	5		
3.	Austria	1		
4.	Belgium	1		
5.	Brazil	2		
6.	Bulgaria	1		

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Czechoslovakia	10	1	(Including 7 feature and 1 short/documentary of Vera Chytilova Retrospective).
9.	Chile	1		
10.	China	12		(all films of Focus on China)
11.	Egypt	1		
12.	France	12		(including 1 film of Fritz Lang Retrospective)
13.	F.R.G.	8		(including 4 films of Fritz Lang Retrospective)
14.	G.D.R.	1		
15.	Greece	2		
16.	Hong Kong	1		
17.	Hungary	3		
18.	Denmark	3		
19.	India	43	10	(Indian Panorama 16 Feature 10 Non-feature Mainstream Indian Cinema- 13 Raj Kapoor Retro-14)
20.	Ireland	1		
21.	Italy	17		(including 13 films of Lina Wertmüller Retrospective)

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Japan	1		
23.	Kampuchea	1		
24.	Poland	1		
25.	Philippines	1		
26.	D.P.R. Korea	1		
27.	Republic of Korea	3		
28.	Mexico	1		
29.	Madagascar	1		
30.	Mali	1		
31.	Netherlands	3		
32.	New Zealand	1		
33.	South Africa/UK/Australia	1		
34.	Spain	4		
35.	Sweden	—	2	
36.	Sri Lanka	1		
37.	Switzerland	2		
38.	Syria	1		
39.	Taiwan Province, China	1		
40.	Turkey	1		
41.	U.K.	13		(including 2 films of John Schlesin- ger Retro)
42.	U.S.A.	41	12	(Black America films 10 feature

1	2	3	4	5
				and 10 Doc., 10 films of Fritz Lang Retro, 6 films of John Schlesinger Retro) 15 feature and 2 Doc. of Cinema of the World Section).
43.	U.S.S.R.	4		
44.	Venezuela	1		
45.	Yugoslavia	2		
		217	+	26 = 243 films

Twelfth International Film Festival

880. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the just concluded Twelfth International Film Festival of India;

(b) whether the festival became controversial because of the protests by the trade bodies and the delegates from various parts of the country;

(c) whether the Film Federation of India lodged a protest with the Directorate of Film Festivals for showing a distorted version of the completion of 75 years of Indian cinema; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The objective of
the Film Festival was to provide an opportu-

nity to Indian Film makers and film techni-
cians to see the latest in world cinema and to
provide a forum to the film makers of the
world to interact and exchange views on the
latest trends. It was also meant to provide
opportunity for export of Indian films and
import of foreign films through the Film
Market.

(b) No, Sir. The Ministry is not aware of
any such protests about the festival.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of Grievances Cell for Wrong Billing by DeSU

881. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the
Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Electric Supply
Undertaking has set up grievances cells to
entertain complaints regarding wrong bill-
ing;

(b) the number of location of such cells;

(c) whether the cells will also redress other complaints of the people; and

(d) whether due publicity has been given through various media for the information of people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) to (c). Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has set up two types of special grievance committees at Circle and District level. While, at Circle level, Committees headed by the concerned Addl. Chief Engineers (T&D) meet on 7th and 22nd of every month in the five Circle Offices, the Committees at district level headed by concerned District Executive Engineers meet every Tuesday in all 24 District Offices to look into and redress consumer complaints relating to non-issue of electricity bills, wrong assessment, excess recoveries, new connections, no current complaints, street lighting, replacement of defective meters and/or any other consumer complaint.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Redressal of Public Grievances through A.I.R. in Punjab

882. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government has recently introduced a new system for quick redressal of grievances of the general public through All India Radio;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of the people thereto; and

(d) whether Government propose to introduce similar system in Delhi and other Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Recently Punjab Government have issued a Press release that public can send their grievances to Station Director, All India Radio, Jalandhar who would then contact the various State Government Authorities and broadcast their replies together with the grievances. The modalities of the broadcast are still in the process of finalisation. A programme in Punjabi is proposed to be started from 2nd April, 1989, under the title "KUCHH SHIKHE KUCHH HAL". One independent programme of grievance redressal on supply of L.P.G. is scheduled for 12.3.89.

(c) People have responded well to the plan.

(d) Delhi Station is already broadcasting such a programme under the title "AAJ SUBAH" which is broadcast thrice a week on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 7.30 A.M. to 7.50 A.M. In all, 79 Stations have introduced such a programme.

Discovery of Oil and Gas

883. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the place where the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has struck oil and gas during the last six months;

(b) whether oil has been recently found in the coastal area of Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-
RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Oil

and gas have been discovered by ONGC at
the following prospects since August, 1988:

Name of prospects	State	Oil/Gas
ONLAND		
Mandapetta	Andhra Pradesh	Gas
Sonari	Assam	Oil
West Unawa	Gujarat	Oil
Nada	Gujarat	Oil
Mansa	Gujarat	Oil
Uriamghat	Assam	Oil
Bantumilli	Andhra Pradesh	Oil
OFFSHORE		
SD-4	Western Offshore	Oil
R-10	"	Oil
B-46	"	Gas
B-121	"	Gas
PY-3	Eastern Offshore (Cauvery basin)	Oil

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. A well PY-3-2 on
PY-3 structure during initial testing produced
oil and gas at the rate of 3086 barrels of oil
and 97570 cubic metres of gas through 1/2"
choke.

**Pending applications for industrial
licences**

(a) the number of applications for indus-
trial licences sent by State Governments
pending clearance with Union Government,
State-wise;

(b) the reasons for delay in clearing
these applications; and

884. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the
Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(c) the number of applications re-
jected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) and (c). Out of a total of 674 indus-

trial licence applications received from the various State Governments/Undertakings during the calendar years 1986 to 1988, 29 applications are at various stages of processing, while 279 have so far been rejected.

STATEMENT

Table Indicating State-wise number of industrial licence applications received from State Governments, undertakings (Including SIDCs) which are at various stages of processing as on 22-2-1989.*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Number of Applications</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Bihar	1
3.	Goa	1
4.	Gujarat	1
5.	Haryana	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4
7.	Kerala	1
8.	Meghalaya	1
9.	Orissa	6
10.	Punjab	6
11.	Rajasthan	1
12.	Tamil Nadu	2
13.	Uttar Pradesh	3
Total:—		29

*SIDCs = State Industrial Development Corporations.

Import and Production of LPG

885. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of LPG imports during 1988-89; and

(b) the steps being taken to increase the production of LPG indigenously to make the country self-sufficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) An approximate quantity of 167000 MTs of LPG has been imported during the period April - December of the current year 1988-89.

(b) In order to increase the production of LPG and other petroleum products, grass root refineries at Mangalore, Karnal and Assam are proposed to be set up, besides expansion of existing refineries at Koyali and Mathura and establishment of an LPG Recovery plant at Bijaipur.

Increase in Coal Prices

886. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently increased the prices of coal;

(b) if so, the reasons for such increase; and

(c) the details of increases for the different grades of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir. the price of coal

produced by Coal India Ltd. has been increased w.e.f. 1.1.1989 and that of Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. w.e.f. 24.1.1989.

(b) Increase in the prices of coal has been necessitated because of increase in the cost of production due to escalation in wages on account of VDA, cost of stores, capital cost etc.

(c) After revision, the pit-head price of various grades of coking coal produced by Coal India Ltd. varies from Rs. 280/- to Rs. 651/- per tonne as against a range between Rs. 246/- to Rs. 573/- per tonne earlier. Non-coking coal of grades A to G produced by Coal India Ltd. ranges in price between Rs. 460/- to Rs. 114/- per tonne as against Rs. 405/- to Rs. 100/- per tonne earlier. In addition to the above price, a premium of 10% is being charged on grades A to D of non-coking coal produced from Raniganj and Korea-Rewa Field of Coal India Ltd. In the case of Singareni Collieries O. non-coking coal grades C to G ranges in price from Rs. 396/- to Rs. 173/- per tonne as against a range between Rs. 360/- to Rs. 157/- per tonne previously.

Sickness in Bulk Drug Industry

887. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bulk drug industry is likely to go sick;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective measures being taken or proposed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Use of Foreign Loans for Power Projects in States

888. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are contemplating to allow the States to use foreign suppliers' credit or foreign loans for setting up power stations;

(b) whether any directions have been issued to the States in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether any final decision has been taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) to (c). According to the existing policy, State Sector Power Projects are being considered for external assistance from multilateral financing agencies, including Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund of Japan. The facility of foreign suppliers' credit has normally not been extended to State Sector Power Projects.

Strike by I.O.C. Workers

889. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:
SHRI SRIBLLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation workers in the country want on a strike recently leading to closure of bottling plants and disrupting the distribution of LPG to consumers;

(b) if so, the details of their demands;

and

(c) the steps taken by Government to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). A section of the IOC workmen resorted to 'work to rule' in the first week of February, 1989 in pursuance of their demands for revision of pay scales and better service conditions. This led to a temporary disruption of LPG supplies to the consumers in certain pockets;

(c) The matter has since been settled between the management and the workmen and the situation is normal.

Planning and Management on Energy Conservation

890. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had observed while inaugurating the Energy Conservation Week that proper planning and management could save 20 to 30 percent of energy being used; and

(b) if so, the specific steps being contemplated for proper planning and management of energy, especially to reduce the loss on transmission and distribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) While inaugurating the Energy Conservation Week, a reference was made to the energy audit studies which had revealed an energy saving potential of the order of 20 to 30% in various sectors.

(b) The steps being taken/contemplated for proper management of energy

and reduction of transmission & distribution losses include training of energy managers, setting up of Energy Conservation Cells, fixation of specific energy conservation targets, energy audits, creation of awareness, making theft of electricity a cognizable offence, creation of special vigilance squads by the State Electricity Boards to detect cases of pilferage, installation of capacitors, implementation of system improvement schemes, installation of tamper proof meters and introduction of an incentive scheme for reduction of T&D losses.

Exploration of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

891. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-conventional sources of energy have remained by and large untapped, under exploited and even unexplored;

(b) if so, to what extent non-conventional sources of energy have remained unexploited or under exploited; and

(c) the plans for better exploitation and exploration of such sources of energy?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The programme for exploitation of non-conventional energy sources was started only a few years ago after the formation of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

This Department has already initiated a well coordinated plan for the development of non-conventional energy sources which includes *inter-alia* the following:

(i) Wide-spread utilisation of technologies based on non-conventional energy sources which have reached a stage of maturity.

(ii) Promotion of non-conventional energy sources technologies through demonstration, field testing, public awareness etc.

(iii) Intensification of development activity in areas of long-term prospect.

Thus over 10.70 lakh family size biogas plants, 54.21 lakh improved chulhas, 338 CBP/IBPs, 2294 water pumping windmills, 30 wind battery chargers, 6.85 MW of Wind, electricity farms, 2554 domestic hot water systems, 39 solar timber kilns, 1801 large size solar water heating systems, 33 solar crop driers, 7133 solar distillation systems, solar street lighting systems in 5000 villages, 954 solar water pumping systems, 1,000 solar domestic lighting systems, 576 solar community and TV systems, 631 solar battery charging units, 69 solar PV transmitters (VLPTs), 90 sterling engines, 256 gasifiers and 85 urjagams etc. have so far been commissioned. This programme can be expanded and accelerated to utilise the untapped potential if more fund are provided for this area. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has also formulated a perspective plan for the development of renewable energy sources upto the year 2001 which envisages an annual energy generation/conservation of over 250 million tonnes of coal replacement (MTCR), including 15000 MW of electrical capacities) which would be approximately 20% of the projected overall energy demand. This can be realisable if adequate financial allocations could be made available.

Production of Drug to Cure Arthritis

892. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., is producing a new drug to cure arthritis;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to test the efficacy thereof and with what results; and

(c) the steps taken to undertake production and marketing thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No such drug is being presently manufactured by IDPL.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Restructuring of National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.

893. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 6 December, 1988 to Starred Question No. 362 regarding wage agreement between National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd. and its Union and state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken regarding comprehensive restructuring of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not possible to set any date line.

Power Projects Awaiting Environment and Forest Clearance

894. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power projects awaiting environment and forest clearance, though already cleared by the Central Electricity Authority from the techno-economic angle, Statewise;

(b) the capacity and investment plans thereof; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to issue instructions to the State and Union Territory Governments to ensure that power projects do not get delayed for want of environment and forest clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) and (b). Details of the power projects cleared by Central Electricity Authority but awaiting environment and forest clearance and given in the statement given below.

(c) Projects awaiting environment and forest clearance are being closely monitored by the Department of Power and Central Electricity Authority for expediting the clearance.

STATEMENT

List of projects cleared by Central Electricity Authority but awaiting Environmental & Forest clearance

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project & State</i>	<i>Capacity (in MW)</i>	<i>Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)</i>
	<i>Hydel</i>		
1	2	3	4
1.	Ranjit Sagar Dam (Thein Dam) Punjab	4x150	1182.04
2.	Khara (Uttar Pradesh)	3x24	171.62
3.	Jakham (Rajasthan)	1x5.5	8.18
4.	Hasdeo Bango (Madhya Pradesh)	3x40	54.87
5.	Bansagar Tons (Madhya Pradesh)	3x105	445.70
		+2x15 +3x20	
6.	Koyna St. IV (Maharashtra)	4x250	384.30
7.	Upper Indravati (Orissa)	4x150	380.65
8.	Potteru (Orissa)	2x3	5.46
9.	Lower Birpani (Assam)	2x50	105.34
10.	Uiam-Umtru (Meghalaya)	2x30	117.67
11.	Thoubal (Manipur)	3x2.5	4.93
12.	UHL St. III (Himachal Pradesh)	4x17.5	97.66
13.	Rajghat Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh	3x15	37.47
14.	Chalakudy (Kerala)	2x80 +2x60	85.00
15.	Dhauliganga (Uttar Pradesh)	4x70	514.69
16.	Sawal Kot (Jammu & Kashmir) (NHPC)	3x200	686.91

1	2	3	4
17.	Baglihar (Jammu & Kashmir) (NHPC)	3x150	608.89
18.	Kol Dam (Himachal Pradesh)	4x200	942.51
19.	Loharinag Pala (Uttar Pradesh)	3x94	177.20
20.	Palamaneri (Uttar Pradesh)	4x100	383.40
21.	Vishnu Prayag (Uttar Pradesh)	4x120	345.95
22.	Maneri Bhal (Uttar Pradesh)	4x76	338.66
23.	Tehrī Dam St. I (Uttar Pradesh)	4x250	1373.50
24.	Tehrī Dam St. II (PSS) (Uttar Pradesh)	4x250	531.02
25.	Bodhghat (Madhya Pradesh)	4x125	612.85
26.	Ghatghar, P.S.S (Maharashtra)	2x125	179.66
27.	Gangawali (Karnataka) (Bedthi)	2x105	250.00
28.	Parson Valley (Tamil Nadu)	1x30	13.73
29.	Puyankutty (Kerala)	2x120	250.00
30.	Koel Karo (Bihar) (NHPC)	4x172.5 +1x20	710.00
31.	Ranganadi St. I (Arunachal Pradesh) (NEEPCO)	3x135	312.78
32.	Dhaleshwari (Mizoram)	3x40	274x98
33.	Likim Ro (Nagaland)	3x8	46.48
<i>Thermal</i>			
34.	Neyveli-I TPS Extn, (Tamil Nadu)	2x210	558.59
35.	Farakka STPS St. III (West Bengal) (NTPC)	1x500	449.00
36.	Rihand STPS St. II Unit 3 & 4 (NTPC) (Uttar Pradesh)	2x500	1021.85

1	2	3	4
37.	Vindhyachal STPS St. II (NTPC) (Madhya Pradesh)	2x500	975.40
38.	Maithon Right Bank TPS (DVC) (Bihar)	4x210	1205.80
39.	Chandrapur STPS (NTPC) (Maharashtra)	2x500	1155.45
40.	Anta St. II Gas Based comb. cycle project - NTPC (Rajasthan)	430	339.94
41.	Sanjay Gandhi (Birsinghpur) Extn. Unit 3 & 4 (Madhya Pradesh)	2x210	493.00
42.	Chandrapur Extn. Unit-7 (MSEB) (Maharashtra)	1x500	582.94
43.	North Karanpura STPS (NTPC) (Bihar) St.I	2x500	1405.25
44.	Combined Cycle Gas based PS at Amguri (Assam)	8x30 GT + 4x30 GT	408.25
45.	Panipat TPS Extn. Unit-VI St. IV (Haryana)	1x210	238.27
46.	Dadri Gas based Combined cycle power plant-NTPC St.I (Uttar Pradesh)	4x131.3 GT +2x146 ST	593.96
47.	Barsingsar lignite based TPS- NLC (Rajasthan)	2x210	421.69
48.	Kahalgaon (Bihar)	4x210	1292.50
49.	Bakreshwar (West Bengal)	3x210	682.59

[Translation]

Opening of Sub-Divisional Telephone Offices at Ranikhet and Bhikiyasen

895. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received requests for opening of sub-divisional telephone offices for Ranikhet and Bhikiyasen tehsils of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which sub-divisional telephone offices are likely to be opened there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Request has been received for Ranikhet only and not for Bhikiyasen.

(b) Creation of Sub-Divisional offices for Ranikhet and Bhikiyasen in Uttar Pradesh are not justified as per existing workload.

Posting of Trading cadre managers in Sales Depots of K.V.I.C.

896. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 23 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 3862 regarding Trading cadre managers in Sales Offices of K.V.I.C. and state:

(a) The action taken to post managers of trading cadre in Sales Depots of Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is likely to

take action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The Commission has recently issued an advertisement in this regard and after a candidate is selected by the Services Board, necessary posting orders will issue.

Award of work by Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan

897. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi is entrusting sewing and dyeing work to parties after calling tenders; and

(b) if not, the names and addresses of parties to whom work has been assigned during the last three years and the reasons for awarding the work to them without following the prescribed procedure of calling tenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Pen Industry

898. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Pen industry has developed tremendous export potential;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been chalked out to exploit the potential; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Export by the Indian pen industry during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Export
1985-86	Rs. 1,72,09,160
1986-87	Rs. 2, 81,83,437
1987-88	Rs. 3,56,82,605

From the above, it would be seen that the exports by this industry have grown steadily.

(b) and (c). The pen industry is entitled to normal incentives for exporting units including C.C.S. and R.E.P.

District Telephone Advisory Committees in Punjab

899. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in Punjab where there are no Telephone Advisory Committees and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the time by which the Telephone Advisory Committees for such districts are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). One Telecom. Advisory Committee for each State/Union Territory and one Telephone

Advisory Committee for each Telephone District are constituted.

(b) All the three Telephone District Advisory Committees in Punjab viz. Amritsar, Jalandhar and Ludhiana have been reconstituted upto to 30th April, 1990, 30th September, 1989 and 30th June, 1990 respectively.

High Power Radio Transmitters in Punjab

900. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of high power radio transmitters installed in Punjab during the last three years, ending December, 1988; and

(b) the number of radio transmitters in Punjab as on 31 December, 1988, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No high power radio transmitters have been installed in Punjab during the last three years. However, the approved 7th Plan includes a scheme to upgrade the existing 50KW MW transmitter at Jalandhar to 300 KW MW.

(b) Three medium wave radio transmitters are operating at All India Radio, Jalandhar in Punjab, viz.

(i) 100 KW MW Transmitter (Urdu Service)

(ii) 50 KW MW Transmitter (Main Channel)

(iii) 1 KW MW Transmitter (Vividh Bharati/Commercial)

**Second Digital Automatic Telephone
Exchange Factory in Bangalore**

901. SHRI T.V. CHANDRA
SHEKHARAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up a second factory in Bangalore for producing digital automatic telephone exchanges;

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been made with France; and

(c) the time by which the factory will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) At the present stage, it is difficult to indicate the time by which the factory can be set up.

**Over Dues of State Electricity Boards to
National Thermal Power Corporation**

902. SHRI T.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank is hesitant to give further financial assistance to the National Thermal Power Corporation due to overdues of the State Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the main reasons for over dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). A World Bank Team which was in India recently expressed concern over the arrears of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) with the State Electricity Boards. The concerned State Governments have been advised to expedite the payment of the outstanding dues, a part of which are also being recovered from the Central Plan Assistance. The financial constraints of the State Electricity Boards are indicated as a major reason for the delay in payment of the outstanding dues.

**Private Sector Participation in Power
Generation**

903. SHRI T.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations made by the K.P. Rao Committee on private sector participation in power generation; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). The matter is receiving the attention of the Government.

Edamalayar Hydel Project

904. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry/study by experts into the weakness in the Edamalayar

Hydel project tunnel has been ordered;

(b) if so, when the study is to commence;

(c) whether the experts have been consulted to determine the risk involved in allowing the project to function till commencement of the study; and

(d) if so, the details of opinion given in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) and (b). Government of Kerala have ordered an enquiry into the causes of leakages observed in the power tunnel of Idamalayar HE Project (2x37.5 MW) during December, 1985 which has since been completed and the report has been furnished to the State Government.

(c) and (d). When the head race tunnel (HRT) was initially charged in the month of July, 1985 some leakages, mainly confined to the inlet transition area, were noticed and thereafter the HRT was closed. On the request of the Kerala State Electricity Board Experts from CWC, CEA and Geological survey of India visited the site and felt that leakages were due to some cracks which had developed in the concrete lining of the tunnel. State Government have reported that all rectification work of the HRT suggested by the Experts was completed and the project has since been commissioned on 24.1.1987. It is not in operation without any problem.

Import of Industrial Technologies

905. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Technical Development has allowed adoption of imported technologies in certain

fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what circumstances have necessitated the adoption of imported technologies;

(d) the names of Indian industries which have been authorised to import technologies for their units;

(e) the names of countries from where industrial technologies are to be imported; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take to reduce adoption of imported industrial technologies in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a),(b),

(d) and (e). Details of foreign collaboration approvals showing name of Indian party, name of foreign collaborator, items of manufacture etc. are published by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its Monthly News Letter. Copies of this publication are sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

(c) The basic principle governing import of technology are that it is permitted only on selected basis where need has been established for modernisation and up gradation of technologies for industries or where technology does not exist in the country or where the time taken to generate the technology indigenously would delay achievement of development targets etc.

(f) Government's Technology Policy Statement aims at self-reliance and establishment of technology generation process. To achieve this objective, the Government has already taken up several schemes for development of indigenous technology and

absorption, adaptation and improvement of imported technology. These schemes are likely to improve self-reliance in the field of industrial technology and thereby reduce need for induction of imported technologies in future.

Restructuring of Public Sector Units

906. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have some programme for restructuring of public sector units; and

(b) if so, when the programme will be made public?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). No specific scheme as applicable to central public sector enterprises in general has been evolved by the Government. However, restructuring the central public sector units is done on a case to case basis on merits. Government have been taking various steps in this regard like formation of holding companies in some areas, merger in others etc., to bring about improvement in the functioning of public sector units.

British Co-operation in Exploration of Hydrocarbons

907. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain has offered expertise in exploration of hydrocarbons, both onshore and offshore;

(b) whether the British offer of co-operation includes financial participation also; and

(c) if so, the extent of financial participa-

tion offered and the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTTA): (a) No. Sir, However British oil companies have expressed interest in exploring for hydrocarbons in India. Recently British Petroleum Exploration has proposed technical co-operation with ONGC for studying the prospectivity of the Himalayan foreland zone.

(b) and (c). The study is proposed at the cost of British Petroleum Exploration. No decision on the offer has been reached.

Review of Working of National Projects Construction Corporation

908. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formed a Committee to review the working of the National Projects Construction Corporation and to recommend measures for improving its performance;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee; and

(c) the time by which the Committee is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Super Thermal Power Stations

909. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM:**
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of super thermal power stations which have achieved their full load capacity by the end of 1988 and those expected to achieve by the middle of 1989; and

(b) the extent to which the demand of power will be met particularly in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) The Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station (2000 MW) of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) had achieved its full load (ultimate capacity) by the end of 1988. The Korba Super Thermal Power Project of the NTPC (2100 MW) is expected to achieve its full load by the middle of 1989.

(b) Maharashtra would be entitled to draw its full share of 610 MW from the Korba Super Thermal Power Station, after it achieves the full load by the middle of 1989. Andhra Pradesh being in the Southern Region- is not entitled to a share of power from the Korba Super Thermal Power Station.

Working Group on Problems in Storage of Molasses

910. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to State:

(a) Whether a working group has been formed by Union Government to go into the problems faced by the sugar factories for storage of molasses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are also considering new prices for alcohol and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the group is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Yes, there is a proposal to form a Working Group to go into problems of storage of molasses.

(b) The details of the Working Group are yet to be finalised.

(c) yes, the question of any revision in the prices of alcohol is being referred to the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices (BIPC).

(d) Efforts will be made to expedite the setting up and report of the Working Group.

Legislation on Video Piracy

911. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether film studios have been hit hard by video piracy in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the extent to which film studios have suffered a loss;

(c) the steps being taken to prevent such piracy; and

(d) whether a legislation is proposed to be brought in this regard, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Since film production is unregulated and almost

wholly in the private sector, Government have no statistics on the production of films in film studios. Government have also not come across any scientific study on the subject. However, judging by the number of film certified for public exhibition annually, it does not appear that the film studios are losing business.

(c) and (d). To combat video piracy generally, the Central Government have already amended the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the Copyright Act, 1957 to provide for enhanced and minimum punishment (both imprisonment and fine) for offences relating to various provisions of these Acts. Enforcement of these Acts is, however, the responsibility of the State Governments etc. The Ministry of I&B have written to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations several times for enforcement of the provisions of the anti-video piracy laws with vigour. The Ministry of I&B do not contemplate any further legislation in this regard.

LPG Connections in Assam

912. SHRIBHADRESWARTANTI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG connections provided in Assam so far; and

(b) the number of LPG connections likely to be provided in Assam during the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) As of the 31st December, 1988, approximately 2.04 lakh LPG connections have been released in Assam;

(b) Release of new connections is done

by the oil industry all over the country, including in Assam, in a phased manner under its annual programme for enrolment of customers, subject to augmentation in availability of LPG.

T.V. Centres in Bihar

913. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of T.V. centres are proposed to be set up in Bihar before 31 March, 1989; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Besides a programme Production Centre at Ranchi; three high power transmitters, one each at Patna, Ranchi and Muzaffarpur; and eleven low power transmitters, one each at Dhanbad, Jamshedpur, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Munger, Purnea, Bettiah, Darbhanga, Bokaro, Motihari and Begusarai already functioning in Bihar, one Programme Generation Facility Centre at Muzaffarpur and four low power transmitters, one each at Giridih, Saharsa, Sasaram and Siwan are expected to be commissioned into service in the State by the end of the current financial year (1988-89).

Multi-Fuel Super Thermal Power Station of Nandikur, Karnataka

914. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given the final clearance for the multi-fuel Super Thermal Power Station at Nandikur in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details of the financial assistance and other co-operation extended by Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) and (b). The proposed multi-fuel fired thermal power station at Nandikur (2x210 MW in Stage-I) has been identified for implementation by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) with Soviet assistance. The NTPC have taken up the preparation of a Feasibility Report.

Shifting of Headquarters of Damodar Valley Corporation

915. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to shift the headquarters of the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) from Calcutta to Maithan in Bihar; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPA NATH RAI): (a) and (b). A suggestion has been made about the shifting of headquarters of Damodar Valley Corporation to the area of operation of Corporation. No such decision has been taken.

Decontrol to Cement

916. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to fully decontrol the cement; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Government have been progressively reducing the price and distribution controls on the Cement Industry. However no decision has been taken to decontrol cement fully so far.

Telephone committee for Thane District

917. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Telephone Committee for Thane District was appointed long ago;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that not a single meeting of that Committee having jurisdiction in Thana. New Boomay etc. has been held;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether there is a proposal to absorb the members of this committee in Bombay Telephone Committee; and

(e) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) A Telecom. Advisory Committee for Thane SSA has been constituted in April, 1988.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected which will be placed on the Table of

the House.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Shortage of Rifampicin

918. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rifampicin is in short supply which is seriously affecting TB and leprosy patients especially the weaker sections of society;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure its smooth supplies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Reports of alleged non availability of Rifampicin bulk drugs have been received from some of the formulators. M/s IDPL have been alerted to maintain adequate stocks of Rifampicin to meet the short supplies, if any. Representations for increase in the present sale price of Rs. 2,500/- per kg. are under consideration but a final decision has not yet been taken.

U.G.C. Pay Scales for NISIET, Hyderabad

919. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Small Industry Extension and Training (NISIET), Hyderabad does not follow the usual UGC pay scales for its faculty at par with other National Institutes;

(b) whether any representation has been received from its faculty members for revision of pay scales and other conditions of service including age of retirement on the pattern followed by other National Institutes; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) National Institute of Small Industry Extension & Training (NISIET) is an autonomous society under Ministry of Industry and follow Government of India pay scales instead of UGC's pay scales. The recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission have been adopted by the Institute both for the faculty as well as the non-technical staff w.e.f. 1.1.86.

(b) and (c). Some employees have filed a case before the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh for implementation of higher pay scales at par with National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD). The case is subjudice.

Central Production Centre of Doordarshan at Delhi

920. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the newly set up Central Production Centre of Doordarshan at Delhi and the additional facilities available with this centre;

(b) the expenditure incurred on its establishment; and

(c) the details of production, studio etc. facilities available at Doordarshan Kendra, Hyderabad?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The Central Production Centre of Doordarshan at Delhi, being free from the day-to-day requirements of transmission of programmes, unlike a regular programme originating Kendra, is able to devote un-interrupted attention to the production of high quality programmes. The Centre has two large studios (each with a floor area of about 400 square metres) equipped with state-of-the-art, four computerised cameras and the computer controlled lighting system with associated production facilities including digital paint box, digital video effects generator, digital library, high quality recording machines, film scanners and computerised editing system for post-production work. High quality equipment for field use has also been provided to the Centre.

(b) The Centre has been set up at an estimated cost of Rs. 49.36 crores.

(c) Doordarshan Kendra at Hyderabad commissioned in November, 1988 comprises a large studio having a floor area of about 350 square metres equipped with four professional grade colour cameras and associated production facilities like high quality recording machines, film scanners etc. A continuity Studio equipped with modern facilities has also been envisaged for transmission purposes. Besides, a Colour O.B. Van and an E.F.P. Van have been provided at the Kendra for production of field based programmes. Computerised post-production facilities are also envisaged to be provided at the Kendra as part of the VII Plan Scheme. These facilities are comparable with those provided at State Capital Studio Centres.

Revamping of Public Sector Undertakings Incurring Losses

921. PROF. RAMKRISHNA
MORE:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to revamp the central public sector undertakings which are continuously incurring losses;

(b) the details of the central public sector undertakings incurring losses; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to make them profitable one?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Revamping of Central Public Sector Undertakings is a continuous process and enterprise-specific steps are taken to improve the performance of loss making enterprises.

(b) The details of the loss making Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) during 1987-88 are given at page 57 of Volume-1 of the Public Enterprises Survey 1987-88 placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 27.2.1989.

(c) The steps taken by the Government for improving the performance of the PSUs are given at page 174 of the Public Enterprises Survey mentioned above at (b).

Losses in State Electricity Boards

922. PROF. RAMKRISHNA
MORE:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have urged upon the States to take steps for improving the financial condition of their electricity boards;

(b) if so, the details of accumulated losses of State Electricity Boards; and

(c) the steps taken to check the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of cumulative profits/losses as on 31.3.1988 are given in the Statement below.

(c) Some of the measures taken to improve the performance of State Electricity Boards are :—

(i) Directions have been issued to State Electricity Boards for capitalisation of interest during construction (IDC), as provided in the Electricity (Supply) Annual Accounts Rules, 1985.

(ii) State Governments have been

requested to provide equity support to State Electricity Boards to make them financially viable.

(iii) State Governments are being advised to release rural electrification subsidies to SEBs regularly and adequately.

(iv) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Renovation and Modernisation of thermal power stations has been introduced.

(v) Theft of power has been made a cognizable offence with stringent punishment for the commitment as well as abetment of the offence.

(vi) Introduction of an incentive Scheme for reduction of transmission and distribution losses.

(vii) Training of engineers and operation and maintenance personnel of power stations.

(viii) Provision of equity support by State Governments.

STATEMENT

Details of Cumulative Surplus/Deficit of State Electricity Boards as on 31.3.1988

Sl. No.	Name of the State Electricity Boards	Surplus/Deficit (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	169.40
2.	Bihar	356.60
3	Gujarat	54.40
4.	Haryana	-607.80

1	2	3
5.	Himachal Pradesh	-129.30
6.	Karnataka	10.20
7.	Kerala	26.80
8.	Madhya Pradesh	161.50
9.	Maharashtra	48.90
10.	Orissa	-102.80
11.	Punjab	-123.60
12.	Rajasthan	-300.90
13.	Tamil Nadu	248.20
14.	Uttar Pradesh	-516.80
15.	West Bengal	-271.00
16.	Assam	-339.90
17.	Meghalaya	-26.60
Total		-2055.90

Note.- (1) Negative figures indicate Loss/Deficit

(2) IDC capitalised in the year 1987-88

(3) The above figures are provisional.

Self Reliance in Petroleum Products

NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

923. PROF. RAMKRISHNA
MORE:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

(a) whether Government have taken any fresh steps during the past few months to attain self reliance in petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the target likely to be achieved in self reliance in petroleum products?

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). In order to meet the increasing demands of petroleum products in future years, the refining capacity of Mathura and Koyali Refineries is being increased from 6.0 to 7.5 MTPA and 8.1 to 9.5 MTPA respectively. In addition, it is planned to install three grass root refineries at Karnal, Mangalore and Assam of 6.0 MTPA, 3.0 MTPA and 2.0 MTPA respectively.

(c) No target has been set for self-reliance in petroleum products as it is not possible to say with any degree of certainty as to when self-sufficiency will be achieved.

Oil Refineries

924 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI AMARSINH
RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) the number and location of oil refineries in the country and the annual refining capacity of each refinery;

(b) the total quantity of oil refined in each refinery annually during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the existing oil refineries are not in a position to meet the demand; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to increase the refining capacity of the existing oil refineries or to establish more refineries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b) A Statement is given below.

(c) and (d). There is a gap between indigenous production of petroleum products as compared to the domestic demand and the gap is being met through the import of Petroleum products. To meet the growing demand of petroleum products, the capacity of the refineries of Indian Oil Corpn. at Mathura and Koyali is being expanded to 7.5 and 9.5 MTPA, respectively. It is also proposed to install three grass root refineries at Karnal, Mangalore and Assam of capacities 6.0, 3.0 and 2.0 million tonnes per annum respectively.

STATEMENT

Sl. No	Name of the Refinery/ Company	Location	Annual installed capacity as on 1.4.88 (MTPA)	Actual capacity utilisation in '000 tonnes		
				1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	IOC Digboi	Digboi, Assam,	0.50	529	551	547
2.	BPCL Bombay	Bombay	6.00	6389	5580	6539
3.	HPCL Bombay*	Bombay	5.50	4375	5011	5457
4.	HPCL Visakh	Visakh, Andhra	4.50	2859	3715	3621
5.	IOC Gauhati	Gauhati, Assam	0.85	766	802	815
6.	IOC Barauni	Barauni, Bihar	3.30	2766	2860	2638
7.	IOC Koyali	Koyali, Gujarat	8.10	7830	7835	8444
8.	IOC Mathura	Mathura, UP	6.00	6075	6353	6535
9.	IOC Haldia	Haldia, WB	2.50	2822	2623	2808
10.	CRL, Cochin	Cochin, Kerala	4.50	2749	4166	4111

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	MRL, Madras	Madras (Tamilnadu)	5.60	5057	5192	5120
12.	SRPL, Bongaigaon	Bongaigaon, Assam	1.35	893	1011	1109
			*48.70	42910	45699	47744

* (Including 2 MTPA swing capacity in HPCL's Bombay refinery).

[Translation]

Progress in Telephone Services

925. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the progress made in the work of giving new telephone

connections, opening new telephone exchanges and connecting more cities with telephone system during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): The progress made during the last three years are given year-wise as under:-

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1. New connections given	267352	322694	313078
2. New telephone exchanges opened	768	604	845
3. New Stations connected to TAX.	71	65	88

Financial Relief to Consumers for Installation of Telephones

926. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure borne by the consumers for installation of telephone, making a call and maintaining it today is many times more as compared to what it was three years ago;

(b) if so, when this financial burden was put on the consumers each time during the last three years indicating the amount of such burden each time and the heads on which the charges were increased; and

(c) whether Government propose to give any financial relief to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The rental of telephones under Flat rate system has not been revised since 1982.

Under measured rate system the rental of telephones, installation charges, and local calls charges as prevailing during the last three years are indicated in the statement given below.

(c) The rental and call charges were increased to cover the increase in the cost of various inputs for providing services as also the increased cost of operations and maintenance. It may be mentioned that the increase in the telephone charges was less than the increase in the wholesale price index. While increasing the call charges with effect from 1.12.86 the free call limit was also increased from 200 to 275. There is no proposal to revise the charges.

STATEMENT*Tariff Under Measured Rate System*

	<i>From March, 1983 to Nov., 1986</i>	<i>From December, 1986</i>
1. Installation fee (for new telephone connection in an exchange system of)		
(a) less than 500 lines	Rs. 300	No change
(b) 500 lines and above	Rs. 300	Rs. 800

<i>Exchange system</i>	<i>rates of bi-monthly rentals</i>	<i>Exchange systems</i>	<i>Rates of bi-monthly rentals</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1. Exchange Systems less than 10,000 lines	125	1. Exchange systems of less than 100 lines.	125
		2. Exchange Systems of 100 lines and above but below 1000 lines.	140
		3. Exchange systems of 1,000 line and above but below 10,000 lines.	160
2. Exchange System of 10,000 lines and above but below 30,000 lines.	150	4. Exchanges Systems of 10,000 lines and above but below 30,000 lines.	200
3. Exchange Systems of 30,000 lines and above but below 1,00,000 lines	175	5. Exchange Systems of 30,000 lines and above but below 1,00,000 lines.	250
4. Exchange Systems of 1,00,000 lines and above	200	6. Exchange Systems of 1,00,000 lines and above but below 3,00,000 lines.	300

1	2	3	4
		7. Exchange Systems of 3,00,000 lines and above.	300

3. *Charges for a call unit:-*

(a) *March 1982 to December, 1986*

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (i) Free calls (bi-monthly). | 200 calls |
| (ii) Above 200 upto 3000 (bi-monthly). | 40 paise |
| (iii) In excess of 3000 calls (bi-monthly). | 50 paise |

(b) *From December 1986*

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (i) Free calls (bi-monthly). | 275 calls |
| (ii) Above 275 upto 2000 calls (bi-monthly). | 60 paise |
| (iii) Above 2000 calls (bi-monthly). | 80 paise |

(c) *From April, 1988*

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (i) Free calls (bi-monthly). | 275 calls |
| (ii) Above 275 to 2000 calls (bi-monthly). | 80 paise |
| (iii) Above 2000 to 5000 calls (bi-monthly). | Re.1/- |
| (iv) In excess of 5000 calls (bi-monthly). | Rs. 1.25 |

**Plan to Link All Districts by S.T.D.
Facility**

927. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

country with S.T.D. facility;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the period by which this plan is likely
to be implemented;

Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked
out a plan to connect all the districts in the

(d) whether there is any proposal to
make this mode of communication cheaper
in order to extend this facility to weaker and
backward sections of the country; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). District headquarters have been provided with S.T.D. facility as on date, out of a total of 447 district headquarters. All the others will be connected by the end of Seventh Plan.

(d) and (e). There is no proposal at present for separate tariffs.

Recruitment in Public Sector Industrial Units

928. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether posts of Class I and Class II officers are lying vacant in many public sector industrial units;

(b) if so, the number of such vacant posts as on 31st December, 1988;

(c) whether some recommendations had been made by the Public Enterprises Selection Board to fill up these vacancies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for non-implementation of these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) There is no such

classification of posts of officers as 'Class and Class II' in the Public Sector Undertakings.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Allotment of LPG Agencies and Petrol Pumps

929. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision regarding allotment of certain number of petrol pumps and gas agencies during a year;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) the number of new petrol pumps and gas agencies opened during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The oil industry conducts fields surveys on a continuous basis and identifies locations for setting up of petrol/diesel pumps and LPG distributorships. These locations are included in the Marketing Plans of the oil industry on an annual basis. Appointment of dealerships/distributorships is subsequently made in accordance with the prescribed procedure;

(c) The number of new Retail Outlets and LPG distributorships commissioned under the Annual Marketing Plans of the oil industry during the last 3 years are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of ROS commissioned</i>	<i>No. of LPG distributorships commissioned</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1985-86	409	535
1986-87	470	362
1987-88	406	229

[English]

Maharashtra; and

Financial Help for Industrial Development of North Bengal

930. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to help financially the West Bengal Government for the industrial development of North Bengal; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Industry.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting Up of Petrochemical Project at Jaigad in Maharashtra

931. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned a petrochemical project at Jaigad in

(b) if so, when the work on the project is likely to commence and the estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). A letter of intent was issued to M/s. Finolex Pipes Pvt. Ltd. on 13.6.88 for the setting up of a project for the manufacture of 1,00,000 tonnes per annum of PVC at Jaigad in Maharashtra. This letter of intent is valid for a period of three years. However, normally, it will take four to five years to set up such projects. The estimated cost of the project is around Rs. 200 crores.

Purchase of Chembur Unit of Union Carbide India Ltd. by Oswal Agro Mills Ltd.

932. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given permission to M/s Oswal Agro Mills Ltd. (OAML) to purchase the chembur unit of Union Carbide India Ltd.,

(b) if so, what are the various terms and conditions Government have put in this transfer of ownership; and

(c) the details of representation made

by the Union Carbide India Ltd. Employees Union to Government with regard to this transfer of ownership?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). According to available information a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) dated 12.10.88 was entered into between M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd. and M/s. Oswal Agro Mills Ltd. This MOU provides for absorption without interruption in service of all employees on terms not less favourable than those which they currently enjoy and assume full responsibility for all employees benefits. This MOU is subject to various statutory and other approvals.

Union Carbide India Ltd. have been advised to ensure that sale proceeds of their Unit at Chembur will not be encumbered or utilised in any manner without permission of the Reserve Bank of India. They have also been advised on the need for maintaining environmental balance, steps to be taken to control hazard to ensure safety and giving full protection to that interest of the workers.

The employees' Union have been representing that the various issues relating to employee's benefits should be settled before handing over the unit to M/s. Oswal Agro Mills Ltd.; Government should be a direct party in the sale agreement so as to safeguard the interest of the workers, there is need for worker's participation in the Management etc. Recently the Union have represented that since the Bhopal settlement has been reached, Government should take over the Chembur unit.

A reply was sent to the Union drawing attention to the specific provisions in the MOU relating to service conditions. In respect of the other demands of the Union they have to take up the matter with the concerned authorities under the appropriate laws in force.

Hazira Petrochemicals Project

933. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given approval to the Hazira Petrochemicals project of Reliance Industries Ltd., and

(b) if so, the details of the project and the various conditions imposed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd. were issued a Letter of Intent on 25.11.88 for the establishment of a new petrochemical project at Tehsil Chorasi, District Surat in the State of Gujarat. The total cost of the project is Rs. 748.22 crores. The letter of intent is subject to a number of conditions relating to pollution clearance, approval of the site from the environmental angle, approval of the scheme of finance by the Government, utilisation of the various products to be produced in the complex for the other down stream units, tie up of foreign collaboration to the satisfaction of the Government, import of capital goods etc.

Mishra Committee Report on Service Conditions in Public Sector Units

934. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received Justice Mishra Committee Report on revision of various service conditions in public sector units; and

(b) if so, when it was received and the details of recommendations made by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The High Power pay Committee which was headed by

Mr. Justice R.B. Mishra submitted its final report to the Government on 24.11.1988. The Committee has recommended that the employees working in public enterprises under Central Govt. DA pattern should be allowed the 4th Pay Commission Central Government DA pattern. The scales of pay recommended by the Committee are comparable to the scales of pay recommended by the 4th Pay Commission for Govt. servants. The Committee has also recommended rationalisation of certain perquisites like leave encasement, L.T.C. etc.

Higher Production by Public Sector Undertakings

935. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public sector undertakings have achieved higher production during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the name of these public sector undertakings; and

(c) the percentage of higher production achieved by these public sector undertakings in 1988-89 than the previous year 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Details of production during 1988-89 will be available only after the close of financial year 1988-89.

Increase in Demand for Power

936. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to increase power generation as the demand for power in all sectors has increased substantially;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to increase power generation during the Eighth Plan period;

(c) the specific measures proposed to be adopted to ensure capacity addition in that plan period; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A capacity of about 38,000 MW has been tentatively envisaged for commissioning during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Renovation and Modernisation of some existing thermal and hydel power stations reduction of transmission and distribution losses, efficient load management and energy conservation are some of the other measures which have been/ are being undertaken to increase availability of power generation.

(c) and (d). The expedite the clearance of the identified power projects, from environmental and forest angles, and to tie up the other requisite inputs, regular monitoring is being done at a very high level in the Department of Power. A Coordinating Committee has been set up in the Department for interacting with the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the project authorities for expediting the clearance from environment and forest angles. In addition, a number of measures have been taken to assist the State/Project authorities in expediting the implementation of power projects. These measures include regular monitoring of the projects by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to expedite supply of equipment and materials, visits to project sites by engineers of CEA to resolve problems and organising review meetings of agencies concerned, to coordinate project implementation.

Gas-Based Power Plants in States**973. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gas-based power plants set up in different parts of the country, so far;

(b) the total MW of power being produced from each of these plants;

(c) whether there is a need to set up

more such power plants in order to meet the additional requirement of power in the country; and

(d) if so, the plan drawn up for the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (d). The gas-based Power Stations which are in operation, at present, their capacities and the energy generation during April, 1988-January, 1989 are as follows:—

Name of the Station	State	Capacity (as on 19.2.89) MW	Energy Generation (GWH) April, 1988- January, 1989.
(i) D.E.S.U.	Delhi	180	190
(ii) Anta	Rajasthan	88	1
(iii) Dhuvaran	Gujarat	54	—
(iv) Utran	Gujarat	61	243
(v) Uran	Maharashtra	672	1570
(vi) West Bengal GT	West Bengal	100	50
(vii) Namrup GT	Assam	111.5	220
(viii) Lakwa			
(ix) Golaki	Assam	81	211
(x) Kathalguri			
(xi) Baramura	Tripura	10	31
		1357.5	

The setting up of additional gas-based power plants, as a short term option for meeting the power demands, will depend on the availability of gas for the purpose.

Printing Presses for Department of Posts**938. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: (a)**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up printing presses for the Department of Posts;

(b) if so, the number of printing presses proposed to be set up; and

(c) the states selected therefor/

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). The department has already established its own printing press at Bhubaneswer in March, 1987.

[Translation]

Tree Plantation in Coal Mines

939. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target of plantation of trees in coal mines for maintaining environment balance and the number of trees planted;

(b) whether this work was got done through contractors or through some other agency; and.

(c) the details of amount incurred on this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). The target of Plantation of trees in coal mines for the period 1988-89 is 56.20 lakhs. As against this the actual plantation of trees upto January, 1989 has been about 62 lakhs. For this work the expenditure has been to the extent of Rs. 3.12 crores. The coal mining companies have got the work done departmentally as well as through different agencies like State Forest Departments; forest corporations and

tractors.

Super Thermal Power Project for Paperwar Project of Central Coalfields Ltd.

940. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a colliery is being opened in Paperwar Project of Central Coalfield Ltd. by Australia at a cost of Rs. 250 crores;

(b) whether Government have chalked out a plan to set up a pit-head Super Thermal Power Station for this project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). There is a proposal to set-up an integrated mine-cum-coal beneficiation project at Piparwar in the Central Coalfields Ltd. with Australian Co-operation. The beneficiated non-coking coal from this project is proposed to be supplied to the National Capital Region Thermal Power Station at Dadari (4x210MW) and Yamuna Nagar Thermal Power Station (4x210MW). These Power Stations are not located at the pit-head.

Outstanding dues of CIL against different Organisations

941. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding dues of Coal India Limited against several Central and State Organisations and for how many years these dues are outstanding;

(b) the names of projects laying unfin-

ished due to this outstanding dues; and

(c) the details of steps taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Total outstanding dues of Coal India Ltd. as on 31.12.1988 from various Central and State Organisations stood at Rs. 1586.19 crores. The age-wise break-up of this outstanding amount is indicated below:—

(Rs. in crores)

	Full Bill	Amount Disputed
(i) Less than one month	221.94	23.15
(ii) More than one month but less than three months.	172.28	40.83
(iii) More than three months	1191.97	683.92
Total:	1586.19	747.90

(b) and (c). Non-payment of dues to Coal India by various consumers of coal, in time, which has resulted in huge arrears over the years, does affect the ways and means position of coal companies as a whole. It is, however, difficult to assess as to what extent the projects are affected on this account in as much as outstanding dues are of revenue nature where as investment required for projects is of capital nature.

Steps taken/being taken to liquidate outstanding dues are as follows:—

(a) Regular follow-up action is being taken by Coal India and its subsidiaries to realise outstanding dues from various consumers, particularly State Electricity Boards who own substantially compared to others.

(b) Various State Governments concerned were requested by the Department of Coal in November, 1988 to instruct the State Electricity Boards under their control to clear the outstanding dues and to open Revolving Letters of Credit in favour of coal

companies to cover future supplies.

(c) Coal companies are vigorously pursuing and liaising with the State Governments as well as State Electricity Boards for opening of RLCs early.

(d) A sum of Rs. 74.17 crores was deducted from Central Allocation to the State Government during 1987-88 and paid to Coal India by way of adjustment against dues from State Electricity Boards.

Shifting of Koel-Karo Hydel Project

942. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Koel-Karo Hydel Project in Chhota Nagpur areas of Bihar was sanctioned in 1981;

(b) whether Government propose to shift this project to some other place; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the

place where it is proposed to be shifted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (b).

[English]

Production of Drugs from Intermediate Stages

943. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of drugs which are produced in the country from intermediate stage and have been recommended for price decontrol or change of category by Kelkar Committee;

(b) the production of each such drugs during the last two years, year-wise; and

(c) the criteria on which each drug has been recommended for price decontrol or change of category?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). The required details to the extent available will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Price Decontrol of Drugs

944. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drugs covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979;

(b) the total number of drugs covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987; and

(c) the names of drugs not produced in the country which have been price decontrolled from the list of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) More than 350 bulk drugs were covered under DPCO, 1979.

(b) A total of 146 bulk drugs are presently covered under DPCO, 1987 Out of this, all Vitamins, except Vitamins A and C, are exempt from price control as required under paragraph 3 of DPCO, 1987.

(c) The required details to the extent available will be collected and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

[Translation]

Telephone Connections in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh

945. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of applicants for new telephone connection is continuously increasing;

(b) if so, the present number of registered persons in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi and the time by which telephone connections are likely to be provided to them; and

(c) the year of registration upto which the telephone connections have already been provided in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of applicants on the waiting list as on 1.2.89 are 69,389 and 2,24,448 in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi respectively. The present waiting list in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi is likely to be cleared during Eighth Five Year Plan progressively.

(c) In ordinary category (general category), in Delhi, the waiting list has been cleared upto 25th March 1988 in Lodhi Road Exchange, whereas in Uttar Pradesh, in many exchanges, there is no waiting list and the telephones are available on demand. However, the longest waiting list in Uttar Pradesh is from year 1981 and in Delhi (shahdara Exchange) for May, 1979.

Telephones on demand

946. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are formulating any scheme to provide telephones on demand to the people;

(b) if so, the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and the time by which it is proposed to be implemented; and

(c) if not, how Government propose to give telephones to all registered persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A draft Perspective Plan for providing telephone practically on demand by 2000 AD has been drawn with an estimated investment of Rs. 19,900 crores and Rs. 28,600 crores during Eighth and Ninth Plan periods respectively at 1987-88, prices.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

U.K. Participation in Power Projects in Orissa

947. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Kingdom has expressed willingness to participate in power projects coming up in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision, if any taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) question does not arise.

Safety Measures in coal Mines

948. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has suggested to the various coal companies to introduce safety measures in the coal mines; and

(b) if so, the details of the safety measures adopted by different coal companies in different coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF). (a) and (b). The Standing Committee on Safety in coal mines under the Chairmanship of Energy Minister, and having, *inter-alia*, members from the Central Trade Union and the Ministry of Labour, regularly monitors the safety situation in coal mines and advises on the long/short term measures necessary to reduce hazards in coal mining operations. On the basis of the rec-

ommendations of this Committee, coal companies have been directed to adopt, *inter-alia*, the following safety measures:— (i) re-introduction of Coal Cutting Machines and elimination of solid blasting as far as possible, (ii) staggering of shifts of loaders and preparation of 1/1/2 times the number of faces required by the loaders to avoid the risk involved in the unnecessary rush of workers to collect coal from freshly exposed faces (iii) creation of multi-skilled crew (iv) introduction of and adherence to support plans in underground mines. (v) improvement of travelling roadways (vi) fitting of HEMM, specially the Dumpers, with Audio-Visual Alarms for safe reversal of vehicles.

Telephone System in New Bombay

949. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone communication system in New Bombay is proposed to be expanded;

(c) if so, the details of the schemes drawn up for improving local dialling system, provision of new telephone exchanges, telephone cables, ducts etc., in New Bombay; and

(c) the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Comprehensive development plan for improving telephone services within New Bombay, from New Bombay to Bombay and other places has been drawn up and depending upon the supply position of the digital switching equipment from M/s ITI Mankapur, this programme is being implemented. The development programme is an integrated one which includes installation of telephone exchange, laying of underground cable ducts and telephone cables, subscriber's fittings, etc. These components of the development plan is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Development Plan of New Bombay

The yearwise programme of commissioning of Telephone Exchanges in different areas of New Bombay is given below. So far as 1988-89 is concerned the programme is firm, whereas, in case of 1989-90, it is subject to supply of Exchange Equipment in time.

1. Year 1988-89 Exchange commissioned /being commissioned by March, 1989.

S. NO.	EXCHANGES	CAPACITY	REMARKS
1	2	3	4
(i)	TURBHE-1 (PCX-BAR)	1000 L EXPANSION	
(ii)	KALAMBOLI (PRX)	1000L EXPANSION	REPLACED 500L OF TALOJA MAX-II
(iii)	KAUSA (MAX-II)	400L EXPANSION	

1	2	3	4
(IV)	URAN (MAX-II)	500 L NEW EXCH. CEM. LIKELY TO BE MARCH' 89.	TO REPLACE 300L COMMISSIONED IN

2.. Year 1989-90 Exchanges proposed to be commissioned.

S.No.	EXCHANGES	CAPACITY	REMARKS
(i)	SHEVA (ILT)	384L NEW EXCHANGE	TO REPLACE 100L EXISTING MAX-II.
(ii)	NHAVA (C-DOT RAX)	128L NEW EXCHANGE	TO REPLACE 50L EXISTING SAX
(iii)	TURBHE-2 (E10B)	200L NEW EXCHANGE	TO REPLACE 1000L EXITING MAX-II
(iv)	RABALE RLU (E10B0 2000L NEW EXCHANGE		
(v)	PANVEL RLU (E10B) 3000L NEW EXCHANGE		TO REPLACE 1600L EXISTING MAX-II

3. DUCTING PLAN FOR 1989-90

PANVEL	KALAMBOLI	4.145 KM
KALAMBOLI	TALOJA	3.680KM
VASHI	TURBHE	3.425KM
TURBHE	DELAPUR	6.000KM

Demands of Extra Departmental Employees

950. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI VISHNU MODI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to reply given on 8 December, 1987 to Unstarred question

No. 4845 regarding demands of Extra Departmental Employees and state:

(a) the number of meetings of the Departmental Committee held with the service union representing the Extra Departmental Employees since August, 1987 and the details of the problems solved in these meetings;

(b) the latest position of their pevmencncy and review of Extra Departmental officials which was under consideration of Government;

(c) whether the proposal to cover Extra Departmental employees under Group Insurance Scheme has been accepted by Government; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether periodical meetings at All India level are being held with the service Unions; if not the reasons therefor and when the next meeting is proposed to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There is no Departmental Committee but there is an Internal E.D. Committee to discuss E.D. problems with the Unions. So far two meetings of the Committee have been held. The items raised are discussed and action taken on points where agreement is reached.

(b) E.D. employees who have put in more than 3 years of service cannot be removed or dismissed without following the prescribed procedure under P&T Extra Departmental Agents (Conduct & Service) Rules, 1964 and to this extent they have security of employment. E.D. employees are not to be made permanent in other sense.

(c) The proposal is still under consideration with Consulting Actuary. If the scheme is found workable and financially viable, the same will have to be processed further.

(d) Yes, Sir. Only some of the Non-federated Unions/Associations have submitted the items for inclusion in the agenda which are being processed and the next periodical meeting of these Unions/Associations would be held shortly. National Federa-

tion of Postal Organisation (NFPO) have not submitted any item for inclusion in the agenda of the periodical meeting. Therefore, the question of holding periodical meeting of these Federations does not arise.

Investment by NRI in Power Sector

951. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Non-resident Indians in USA have offered technical and financial assistance for setting up power projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to encourage investment by the NRIs in the power sector, especially when the projects are being delayed due to paucity of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). According to the available information, one Non-Resident Indian in the USA has evinced interest in setting up a power project in Maharashtra State. No reference has been received from the State Government in this behalf.

(c) The policy with regard to the generation and distribution of electricity continues to be regulated by the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 which does not preclude the expansion of the existing privately owned utilities or the establishment of new units in the private sector when the national interest so requires. The question of facilitating the participation of the private sector in power generation and related aspects are receiving attention and the modalities in this regard are being examined

[Translation]

Distribution of Mail

952. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the stops taken by Government for speedy distribution of ordinary mail;

(b) whether it is a fact that because of mail sorting work being done at district level it takes more than one week to deliver the dak; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid postal delays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The steps taken for speedy distribution of ordinary mail are:

(i) Greater utilisation of all convenient air flights;

(ii) Full utilisation of Railways;

(iii) Larger utilisation of super fast trains;

(iv) utilisation of night buses, wherever advantageous etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

Mail Sorting System

953. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present system of mail

sorting is more cumbersome than the earlier one;

(b) whether the mail is delayed due to stoppage of mail sorting work in the passenger trains;

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to improve the system; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Selection of T.V. Serials

954. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the policy evolved by Doordarshan to improve the standard of Doordarshan serial programmes;

(b) the criteria adopted to select these serials;

(c) whether some baseless serials have been selected in preference to good serials; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to rectify such a situation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) In order to improve the standard of serials and to have them handled by creative people in the field of art and films, a new scheme has been formulated by the Government. According to this scheme, producers and directors will be

registered with Doordarshan for production of T.V. serials. Applications were invited in this regard through the national dailies. All the applications are being scrutinised by a Selection Board consisting of eminent persons from the field of film and communication for recommending a panel of producers/directors. In future, proposals for production of serials for sponsorship would be invited only from those who are registered with Doordarshan. Since only experienced persons or experts in the field would be producing sponsored serials, this scheme is expected to make improvement in the quality of programmes.

(b) The broad criteria applied for selection of programmes are that they should promote the socio-cultural values like human unity and harmony, equal respect to all religions, rejection of violence, communal rivalries and tensions, liberation from superstitions and prejudices etc. It is also ensured that the serial is fit for family viewing and at the same time it entertains, educates/informs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

High Power TV Transmitter in Bhopal

955. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert low power TV transmitter into high power transmitters during the 1989-90.

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to convert the low power transmitters in Bhopal (M.P.) into high power transmitter; and

(c) if so, the range in kilometers in which the viewers in villages/towns would be covered?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bhopal already has a high power TV transmitter (10KW) since October, 1984 when it was established in replacement of the then existing low power TV transmitter (100 W).

(c) The Bhopal high power transmitter provides TV service within a range of about 120 KM including areas receiving weak signals where fair reception is possible with tall directional antennae, boosters, etc.

[English]

Orders for Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

956. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the position with regard to the orders with the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited at the end of 1988 for the supply of power equipment and the period by which these orders are likely to be completed;

(b) whether serious economic crisis is anticipated in BHEL for want of orders for power equipments during the Eighth Plan period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). At the end of 1988 BHEL had received orders for power generation equipment totalling to approximately 12000 MW. A major portion of this will be executed during 1988-89 and 1989-90. Steps are being taken from time to time to secure additional orders for BHEL for load-

ing the factories adequately.

Committee on Working of DESU

957. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed any Committee to go into the entire working of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking which is running in continuous losses;

(b) whether Government have received the report of the Committee; and

(c) the salient features of the findings of the Committee and the action contemplated by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) The Government had appointed a Committee in March, 1986 under the Chairmanship of Shri A.N. Singh, ex-Chairman, Central Electricity Authority to examine and recommend the organisational set up most suitable for the generation, supply, distribution and management of electrical power in the Union Territory of Delhi, in the context of the growing demand and the territory's long term requirement of electric power.

(b) and (c). The findings of the A.N. Singh Committee have been referred to the Sarkaria Committee appointed by the Government to examine the entire administrative set up of the Union Territory of Delhi.

Licences for Import of Potassium Penicillin—V

958. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a unit manufacturing 6 APA

was refused inspection on 8 April, 1986 by inter-departmental technical inspection team;

(b) whether this unit has been granted a number of import licences for import of Penicillin-V prior to technical inspection;

(c) whether technical inspection was not carried out by Government officers but was done by public sector unit; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). Only one unit; M/s Jagsonpal Pharmaceuticals Limited, have been issued import licence to import Penicillin V so far. Their plant was inspected by the Technical Expert from M/s Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited. (IDPL)

Low Power TV Transmitter at Chintamani, Karnataka

959. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a low power TV transmitter at Chintamani in Karnataka for the benefit of rural people; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider setting up a low power TV transmitter at Chintamani early?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A substantial part of Kolar district of Karnataka including Chintamani lies within the coverage area of the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter functioning at Bangalore. Any strengthening of TV service in the area as

also other parts of the country similarly placed can be carried out in a phased manner depending upon the availability of resources for this purpose in the future plans of TV expansion.

Bangalore Telephone Directory

960. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bangalore Telephones have published a new telephone directory with yellow pages for Bangalore city, if so, when;

(b) the number of subscribers in Bangalore city and the number of copies printed;

(c) the amount spent on printing of this directory;

(d) the amount received from advertisements;

(e) whether any complaints have been received about the quality of paper used for this directory; and

(f) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. The new Bangalore Telephone Directory along with advertisements through award of Comprehensive Contract has been published and released on 28.10.88.

(b) Number of Subscribers in Bangalore	— 1,30,000
Number of copies ordered	
to be printed	— 1,52,000

(c) The Department has not incurred expenditure in printing this directory.

(d) The Department do not get money from advertisers. However, a share of advertisement revenue is receivable from the contractors.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir, Some complaints have been received in this regard. Steps have been taken to further improve the quality of directory from the next issue.

Pension Benefits to Extra Departmental Postal Employees

961. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Extra Departmental Postal employees (Class III) for extending pension benefits to them;

(b) the number of Extra Departmental Postal Employees working at present; and

(c) whether Government propose to extend pension benefits to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received from ED employees in the respect.

(b) the number of Extra Departmental Agents as on 31.3.88 is 2,98,320.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government.

T.V. Serial on Tippu Sultan

962. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when the historic Tippu Sultan T.V.

serial will be telecast on Doordarshan;

(b) whether the above serial is being produced at Srirangapatna and Mysore in Karnataka;

(c) whether there is any proposal to give sub-titles of the serial in Kannada by the Bangalore Doordarshan; and

(d) whether it is also proposed to give the sub-titles of the serial in regional languages by the respective Doordarshan Kendras?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The date for telecast of the serial was tentatively fixed on 29.4.89. But in view of the fire at the studios where shooting of the serial was going on in which Shri Sanjay Khan was injured and several others died, the telecast of the serial is likely to be delayed.

(b) The producer of the serial had informed Doordarshan that the shooting would commence at Mysore and then at actual locations.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

Air Station at Berhampur, Orissa

963. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for establishing a Radio Station at Berhampur, in Ganjam district of Orissa;

(b) whether any amount has been sanctioned for the purpose; if so, the details thereof and the amount spent so far; and

(c) when this project is going to be

completed and what will be its broadcasting range?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) A site has been acquired for the establishment of Radio Station at Berhampur. Civil works are in progress, and orders have been placed for equipment.

(b) An amount of Rs. 184.20 lakhs have been earmarked for the purpose and Rs. 52.90 lakhs have been spent on this scheme upto December, 1988.

(c) This scheme is envisaged to be ready for commissioning by the year 1989-90 and it will provide coverage to an area within 68 Kms. radius around Berhampur.

Energy Conservation in Industrial Sector

964. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether energy audit and feasibility studies have been conducted on energy conservation and related aspects in the industrial sector;

(b) if so, the details of studies made during the last two years; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to bring out the need for new policy and fiscal measures that might be necessary to set up energy conservation programme for the industrial sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last two years, energy audit studies have been conducted in Aluminium, fertilisers, textiles, paper, cement, steel, dairy & food processing, cold storage, foundry units, electric arc furnaces, edible oil, and a few other sectors. The studies have identified a significant energy saving potential in these sectors through adoption of short, medium and long-term measures.

(c) A number of industrial units have prepared/are preparing Action Plan for Energy Conservation. Fiscal incentives such as reduction in import duty and 100% depreciation allowance in the first year under the Income-Tax Act have been allowed for certain energy saving devices. The Industrial Development Bank of India has started an energy audit subsidy scheme and an equipment finance scheme to promote energy conservation. Training programmes and energy audits are also being organised for the industrial sector.

Deficit in LPG Availability

965. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deficit in LPG availability has gone up considerably during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how Government propose to remove the deficit in LPG availability for domestic consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). As it is a clean, cheap and convenient cooking fuel, demand for LPG continues to outstrip supply. The total estimated requirement of LPG during 1988-89 is about 1.97

million MT against the estimated indigenous production of 1.75% million MT. The shortfall is being met through imports. Efforts are being made to maximise indigenous LPG production and also augment supplies through imports to the extent feasible.

[Translation]

Telephone Bills

966. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) the periodicity of sending telephone bills to consumers;

(b) whether any complaints of irregularities in telephone bills have been received;

(c) if so, how these irregularities are checked; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that inflated bills are not sent to consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The telephone bills are sent bi-monthly to the subscribers.

(b) Yes Sir, some complaints have been received, but the numbers of complaints are not considered abnormal in view of the magnitude of the bills issued all over India.

(c) Each and every complaint is examined with a view to find out;

(i) That there is no arithmetical inaccuracy in the bill.

(ii) That the charges claimed in the bill are in accordance with the extant rules and tariffs-

(iii) That there is no punching error in

the data fed to the Computer.

- (iv) That there is no error in meter reading transcription.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Department in this regard:—

- (i) Telephone billing and accounting has been computerised in some major/metro cities; this will reduce clerical errors to a large extent.

(2) To guard against any malpractices, the following safeguards have been taken by the Deptt:—

- (i) Sealing of meters.
- (ii) Locking of meter rooms.
- (iii) Restriction of entry into Main Distribution Frame Rooms.
- (iv) Raising of Distribution Point.
- (v) Locking of Distribution Point.
- (v) Formation of mobile vigilance squads.

[English]

Telecommunication Facilities in Tribal and Backward Districts of Orissa

967. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telecommunication facilities in the tribal districts of Orissa are not adequate; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide adequate telecommunication facilities in the

tribal and backward districts of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Telecommunication facilities are generally provided on the basis of certain minimum demand. However, in the case of tribal areas the department has prepared a Tribal Sub Plan for the development of telecommunications in tribal areas all over the country including Orissa. In the first three years of the Seventh Plan, we have opened in the whole country a total number of 228 telephone exchanges with a capacity of 32,815 lines and provided 24,270 working connections. As far as Orissa is concerned, the achievement in the first three years (1985-88) in the tribal areas are; 107 telephone exchanges of capacity of 12,325 lines and 10,503 working connections, 406 long Distance Public Telephones and 411 telegraph offices. It is further planned to provide another 25 numbers of small automatic exchanges, 100 numbers of long distance public telephones and 4 number of STD routes in the tribal areas of Orissa, during the remaining two years (1988-90) of the Seventh Plan.

New Accounting Policies for Public Sector Undertakings

968. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises is framing new accounting policies for public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the purpose thereof;

(c) the date from which these are expected to be adopted; and

(d) the reasons why the specific ac-

counting policies of some of the enterprises have not been disclosed in their annual reports?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Report of the Committee appointed by the Bureau of Public Enterprises for evolving uniform accounting policies for central public sector undertakings is under consideration of the Government.

(d) There are no statutory requirements for disclosing specific accounting policies in the annual reports of companies.

Density of Telephones

969. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how India compares with the advanced countries with regard to the density of telephones;

(b) how long it will take to reach the level of advanced countries with regard to number of telephones per thousand population; and

(c) the amount required and the amount allotted in the Budget for the purpose in 1988-89?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Telephone density in India is about 5 per 1000 population compared to more than 500 per 1000 population in most of the advanced countries.

(b) The Department of Telecommunications has drawn a perspective plan 2000 AD to provide telephone, practically on demand by the turn of the century. This is likely to raise density to 20 per 1000 for an

estimated population of 100 crore.

(c) Allotment is Rs. 2200 crore against proposed estimate of Rs. 2400 crore.

Distribution of Telephone Directory for Hyderabad

970. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone Directory for Hyderabad has been distributed; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which it will be ready for distribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Telephone Directory for Hyderabad has been distributed in November, 1986.

(b) next issue is under print and is likely to be released by March, 1989.

Super Thermal Power Station in Delhi

971. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is urgent need to set up more super thermal power stations in Delhi to augment DESU's generation to reduce dependence on the northern grid;

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to set up more super thermal power stations in the capital to ease the power situation; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what other measures Government propose to take to meet power shortage in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (d). The power supply position in Delhi is by and large satisfactory. The power requirements of Delhi are met from its own generating plants at Indraprastha Thermal Power Station and Gas Turbine Stations, and generation from Badarpur Thermal Power Station and assistance from the Northern Grid.

In order to augment the supply of electricity in Delhi, steps have been taken to improve the performance of IP and Badarpur Thermal Power Stations, strengthening of Transmission and Distribution System in Delhi, establishment of 135 MW capacity at Rajghat TPS. In addition, the National Capital Power Project (840 MW) is also being set up to meet the long term requirement of Delhi. A 600 MW Gas Project at Dabri is also envisaged.

New Oil and Gas Projects

972. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a number of Projects to increase Oil and gas production;

(b) if so, the expenditure involved in these projects;

(c) if the location of these projects; and

(d) the likely production of oil and gas from these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). The details of the projects approved by Govt. during 7th Plan so far are as under:

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the Project	Location	Approved cost (Rs. in crs.)	Additional Production of oil & gas
1	2	3	4	5
1	Sub Sea completion	Bombay High	13.97	10000 BOPD
2.	Early Production System for Plans Field	Bombay Offshore	61.50	2000 BOPD
3.	Development of South Basein Gas Field Ph. II		246.48	10 MMSCMD of gas
4.	Addl. Oil Recovery Project for Bombay High South	Bombay High	781.54	53.09 MMT upto 2000
5.	Addl. Development of Bombay High North	Bombay High	218.12	11.28 MMT in 15 years
6.	Heera Development Ph. II	Bombay Offshore	682.02	18.53 MMT of oil upto 2000
7.	Development of Gandhar Phase-I	Gujarat	326.68	Production of 0.64 MTPA of oil and 1.626 MMCMMD gas
8.	Gas lift facilities for Bombay High	Bombay High	561.30	49.38 MMT of oil upto 2000
9.	Development of B-131 Structure	Bombay Offshore	52.14	0.881 MMT of oil for 12 years and 342.37 Mn. M3 of gas

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Development of BH-22 Structure	Bombay Offshore	76.49	2.255 MMT of oil in 11 years and 343.12 Mn. M3 of gas
11.	Development of BH-25 structure	Bombay Offshore	74.96	2.116MMT of oil in 12 years and 241.59Mn. M3 of gas
12.	Development of B-57 structure	Bombay Offshore	76.03	1.53MMT of oil in 10 years and 928.67 Mn. M3 of gas
13.	Purchase of 4 nos. of drilling rigs	Assam & Arunachal Pradesh	74.33	It is not possible to quantify the increase in production of crude oil/gas by the addition of drilling rigs.
14.	Exploratory drilling in NEC Offshore (6 wells)	Bay of Bengal	89.89	The project has not resulted in discovery of any commercial quantity of oil or gas so far.
15.	Exploratory drilling in the Andaman Basin (3 wells)	-do-	62.42	-do-
16.	Exploratory drilling in Rajasthan (6 wells)	Rajasthan	51.43	It is too early to estimate the likely production of oil or the reserves of gas at this stage.
17.	Exploratory drilling in the Mahanadi (8 wells)	Orissa	12.20	-do-

**Assistance to Agarbatti Units in
Karnataka**

973. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Agarbatti Units in Karna-
taka have been shut down in December,
1988 due to acute shortage of raw materials;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether Union Government have
agreed to provide cash assistance to avoid
closure of these units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-
MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUS-
TRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Agar-
batti manufacturing units in Karnataka were
shut down for two days only in December,
1988 due to shortage of raw material.

(b) One of the reasons for the closure
has been cited to be shortage of 'Jigat'.

(c) and (d). Exports of agarbatties and
dhoop have been made eligible for grant of
Cash compensatory support @5% of value.
The decision is applicable to export of these
items effected in pursuance of offers/orders/
contracts received and finalised after
17.11.1988 and is valid upto 31.3.1989

Power Break Down in Capital

974. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the
Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major power break down
took place in the Capital and other adjoining
areas on 8 January, 1989;

(b) if so, whether this break down had a
great impact in Northern India;

(c) the main reasons for this power
break down; and

(d) the steps taken to check such power
break downs in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MIN-
ISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH
RAI): (a) and (b). A major grid disturbance
occured in the Northern Region on 8.1.1989
leading to power supply failure in Delhi,
Western U.P. and some parts of Rajasthan.

(c) The main cause of the grid distur-
bance was power swing caused by sudden
increase in load and a fault in the underlying
sub-transmission system, as also non-
availability of certain transmission lines at
that time due to outage.

(d) The Committee in its report has
recommended a number of measures to
avoid the recurrence of such failure. These
cover review of operating practices, effec-
tive coordination of regional grid operation,
strengthening of transmission/ transforma-
tion capacities, analysis of failure of trans-
mission system components, etc.

**Collaboration with U.S.S.R. for
Manufacture of Rural Automatic
Exchange with CDOT Technology**

975. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the
Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased
to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a unit
for manufacturing rural automatic ex-
changes in collaboration with Soviet Union
using technology developed by the Centre
for Development of Telematics;

(b) if so, whether any high level team

from Soviet Union visited India during December, 1988;

(c) if so, whether any agreement has been signed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Soviet Union had expressed interest in C-DOT technology for electronic exchanges.

(b) Yes, Sir, a team of technical experts visited C-DOT in December, 1988.

(c) No, Sir; there has been no further response.

(d) Does not arise.

Petrochemical Project in U.P.

976. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since cleared the Petrochemical project to be set up at Auriya in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the project?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Postal Facilities in Bihar

977. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new post offices or sub-offices established in the country so far during 1988-89 and the target thereof;

(b) the corresponding figure for Bihar;

(c) the break-up of the existing facilities, districtwise in Bihar as on 31.3.1988 and the additional offices set up or to be set up during 1988-89;

(d) the criteria for the allocation of new post offices to states and to districts within States and to blocks within districts; and

(d) the names of Gram Panchayats in Purnea district of Bihar which do not have postal facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) So far, 249 branch post offices and 36 Sub post offices have been sanctioned under Annual Plan 1988-89. These post offices are expected to be opened before the end of the year. It is envisaged in Annual Plan 1988-89 that, subject to concurrence of Ministry of Finance, 2900 branch offices and 100 departmental sub offices may be opened.

(b) One sub post office has been opened in Bihar so far during the year.

(c) The number of post offices functioning in Bihar at present district-wise, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. The names of additional post offices proposed to be set up in Bihar during the current year are furnished in the Statement given below.

(d) The Postal Directorate assigns the targets State-wise taking into account the average area and population served by a post office in each State (or Union Territory). The extent of tribal population is also taken into account for purposes of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). In turn, the Heads of Postal Circle lay down district-wise targets, on the basis of similar criteria. No targets are assigned below the district level.

(e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT*Branch Post Offices Proposed to be opened in Bihar during 1988-89*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Village</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Patna	Nasratpur, Kausari,
2.	Nalanda	Bhatgaon, Gaurabnagar, Suhawenagar, Amba, Belchi, Paltpure.
3.	Bhojpur	Jelpure, Sheopur, Laherebad, Jigne.
4.	Aurangabad	Rilchi, Aukuri, Kandi, Khaira-Mejauli, Kurmeha, Bijauli, Dhangain.
5.	Bhagalpur	Dhanhi, Belari, Muskipur, Mejhali-Matiheni, Lak brouri, Kadama Diare, Laxmipur Girdhar.
6.	Dhanbad	Pachari, Naryanpur, Madanpur.
7.	Deoghar	Karrasal, Kanki, Barwan.
8.	Dumka	Kajledeha, Nizchintpur, Kurte.
9.	Giridih	Taranga, Tongtone, Hazari, Parasbani, Arjuwa, Ponde, Parwatpur.
10.	Gaya	Charokharigarh, Hamara, Aira, Majhiawan, Silaunja.
11.	Jahanabad	Muther, Berka, Narge, Jagdari,
12.	Nawada	Amethi, Dehara, Mohanandpur.
13.	Hazaribagh	Yadavnagar, Govindpurkalan, Kuram, Banji, Pali, Hariharpur, Gegde.
14.	Singhbhum	Reladih, Herelkuti, Unchibita, Kairam.
15.	Palamu	Chamikala, Chatakpur, Birbal, Dol, Mayapur, Aan, Kante.
16.	Ranchi	Mahespur, Jargo, Ulihatn, Mahil.

1	2	3
17.	Gumla	Janawal, Kadopani, Hassa Malsara.
18.	Doherdaga	Jokarigutna, Daru
19	Rohtas	Sujayatpur, Kanchanpur, Sikraur Ugheni.
20	Saharsa	Manaur, Sakra Paharpur, Khejuri Metihani, Telhar.
21.	Madhopur	Muraut, Bishanpur Arer, Hanumannagar.
22.	Siwan	Mohammadpur, Safiabab, Rihuki, Tethali, Chainpur.
23.	Goparganj	Khalgaon, Bhodheya, Jigne Dubey, Barripetta.
24.	Begusarai	Ninga, Babhangama, Kusmhaut, Sakrauli.
25.	Khagaria	Jhanjro, Amousi, Sansarpur, Molig.
26.	Dharbhanga	Telhan, Barhi, Ladho, Shekhpur, Kewaria Khutwara, Bathia.
27.	Samastipur	Ithar, Chandauli, Blindua, Khairi.
28.	Purnea	Shishabari Sadipur Bhutala, Lalganj, Baremasia, Majhua.
29.	Katihar	Ajhreil
30	Saren	Mangolpur, Neziroganj, Nautan, Jagarnathpur.
31.	Madhubani,	Lohne, Basenia, Pestan, Geneur, Tilath, Madhopur.
32.	Sitamarhi	Malipokhar, Bhinda.
33	Muzaffarpur	Sino, Kishnapur Mohan, Kishnapur Tellore.

✓ Capacity of Cement Industry

978. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned capacity of the cement industry in the country;

(b) the corresponding installed capacity;

(c) the capacity utilisation during 1986-87, 1987-88 and the estimated utilisation during 1988-89;

(d) the export and /or import of cement during these three years; and

(e) the ex-factory price of cement for

free sale during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The sanctioned and installed capacity of the cement industry in the organised sector is 88.94 million tonnes and 57.41 million tonnes, respectively.

(c) The capacity utilisation during 1986-87 and 1987-88 was 79% and 71% respectively. The estimated capacity utilisation during 1988-89 in 76%.

(d) The details of cement imported during the last 3 years through STC are as under:

Year		Quantity (Metric tonnes)	
I Grade— Cement/	Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC)	1986-87	1,77,000
		1987-88	NIL
		1988-89	NIL
II Grade— Cement/	Rapid Hardening 1987-88 FONDU	1986-87	537 Portland
			507
		1988-89	339

There had been no export of cement during this period except some quantities to Nepal and Bhutan.

(e) Cement for free sale is not subject to any price control and there is no fixed ex-factory price.

Telecast of Programmes on Inter-Religious Marriages

979. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan has telecast any programme in 1988 promoting or encouraging inter-caste and inter-religious marriages; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Doordarshan has telecast any programme in 1988 promoting inter-communal fraternisation during religious festivals; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Doordarshan has telecast any programme in 1988 projecting a secular view of Indian history; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Doordarshan has telecast any programme in 1988 projecting the evolution of a composite national welfare; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (d). Doordarshan notices in its programmes, important

social event like inter-caste marriages. Telecast of programmes projecting inter-communal fraternisation, high-lighting Indian history and promoting national unity and integration is a continuous activity of Doordarshan. During 1988 several programmes were telecast by various Doordarshan Kendras. Details of the programmes telecast by Doordarshan on national network are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Programmes telecast in promoting inter-communal fraternisation during religious festivals	Programmes telecast in 1988 projecting a secular view of Indian History	Programmes telecast in 1988 projecting the evolution of a composite National Culture religious festivals
1	2	3
1. ID Mubarak: Special programme on Id.	1. Remembering the Martyres: Special programme	1. Swami Haridas Samaroh
2. NAUHA KHAWANI: Special Programme on Moharrum	2. U.King Non Bon-Documentary on Freedom Fighters	2. Ladakhi traditional Folk Songs
3. Rehmat-E-Alam-Id-E-Milad-un Nabi	3. Children's programme: Discussion with Freedom Fighters	3. Yuva Mahotsav Programme
4. TV Report on Ajmer Urs	4. Zamana Apna Apna: Meeting with Azad Hind Fauz Solders	4. Dakshinotsava
5. The Message—A programme on Christmas	5. Badshah Khan: Programme on the great freedom fighter	5. Report of Ajmer Urs.
6. The real Christmas: Musical Programme on Christmas	6. The Nation Remembers: Babu Jagjivan Ram	6. Telugu-Urdu-Bhasha Sahitya

1	2	3
7.	Ajmer Urs—775 the Urs of Khwaja Moinudein Chishti—A Report	7. Gyan Punji: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar—Documentary
8.	Jiyo Aur Jine Do—A feature on Bhagwan Mahavir's Message	8. Prophet of Hope: A programme on Guru Teg Bahadur
9.	Amir Khusro	9. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
10.	Swami Haridas Jayanti Samaroh	10. Lala Lajpat Rai A Films Division Documentary
11.	Report on Dussehra Celebrations	11. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Ki Yad Main
12.	Deep Se Deep Jale—A programme of Music and Dance on the occasion of Dipawali	12. Namak Andolan: A Films Division Documentary
13.	Jahar Peer Jagat Guru Baba Special programme on Baba Guru Nanak Ji	13. Abul Kalam Azad : A Films Division Documentary
14.		14. Jawahar Lal Nehru: Documentary
15.		15. Special Programme on Smt. Indira Gandhi
16.		16. Tamas—Serial in Hindi
7.	The Great Freedom Run	
8.	Symbol of composite Culture: Fatehgarh Sahdi	

1

2

3

17. Sangharsh Ke Sakshi
18. Tributes to Badshah Khan Services to Mankind Service to God
19. Mushaira in Memory of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
20. Maharaja Ranjit Singh—A Feature
21. Azadi Ki Ladai—A programme highlighting the Kakori incident and Quit India movement.
22. Conversation—Interview with Baba Amte
23. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan—Freedom Fighter
24. Maulana Mond. Ali Johar—Freedom Fighter.

Idle Oil Wells

980. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state;

(a) the number and locations of oil wells in the country which are at present not in use;

(b) since when these wells are lying idle and what is the annual expenditure being incurred thereon;

(c) whether Government propose to recommission these oil wells to add to the present oil production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) As on 1.1.1988, 376 wells were not in use/required servicing. Their locations were as under:

Eastern Region	133
Western Region	228
Bombay Offshore	15
	376

(b) The servicing of wells by work over rigs is a cyclic phenomenon with some wells always under servicing. Well servicing is a part of reservoir management and only operational expenditure is incurred on such wells.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir, The details are:

(i) Putting all workover rigs on round-the-clock shift basis.

(ii) Increasing the number work over rigs.

(iii) Usage of new & sophisticated

technology for faster work-over operations.

Shortfall in LPG Supply

981. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been shortfall in the LPG supply recently throughout the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the States which suffered most; and

(d) the steps being taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). A backlog in supply of LPG refills had developed temporarily in several parts of the country recently on account of shortfall in the bulk availability of LPG, apart from movement, industrial relations and other operational constraints. There were temporary disruptions in supply of refills to consumers in certain pockets in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and in the Union Territory of Delhi. With the measures already initiated, the situation has since considerably improved. Efforts are being made to maximise indigenous LPG production and also augment supplies through imports to the extent feasible. The situation is being closely monitored by the oil industry with a view to ensuring regular supplies to the consumers.

Thermal Power Project at Kayamkulam in Kerala

982. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet experts have approved Kayamkulam in Kerala as a good site for installation of a thermal power station;

(b) if so, whether the project has been approved;

(c) the action taken by Union Government in this regard; and

(c) when the first phase of the project would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) The proposed Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project Stage-I (2x210MW) has been identified for implementation with Soviet assistance. Soviet experts are holding discussions with the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Feasibility Report for the Stage-I has been forwarded by the NTPC for the techno-economic appraisal of the Central Electricity Authority. As per present assessment, the first and second units of Stage-I of the project are envisaged to be commissioned in September, 1994 and March, 1995 respectively.

[*Translation*]

*** Crisis in Rubber Industry in Jalandhar**

983. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that rubber industry in Jalandhar (Punjab) is facing crisis these days;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to resolve the crisis in rubber industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Government are not aware of any crisis in the rubber industry in Jullundur.

[*English*]

Targets for Coal Production during Seventh Plan

984. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target of coal production projected for the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the achievement made in the production of coal so far, year-wise; and

(c) the efforts made to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The target of Coal production for the terminal year (1989-90) of the 7th Five Year Plan is 210 million tonnes.

(b) The year-wise production of coal during the first four years of 7th plan is indicated below:—

(in million tonnes)

Year	Target	Production
1985-86	154.50	154.20
1986-87	166.50	165.77
1987-88	183.50	179.75
1988-89	196.28	153.08 (upto January 1989)

(c) As will be seen from above, the production of coal so far in the Seventh Plan period has been broadly in line with the targets. The efforts made in this direction include opening of new mines, modernisation of existing mines and creation of necessary infrastructural facilities to optimise the coal production.

Linking of cities in Orissa with Delhi by Direct Trunk Dialling System

985. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the cities in Orissa which have not so far been linked with Delhi by direct trunk dialling system;

(b) whether it is proposed to provide this facility to these cities during 1989; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Bolangir & Bhawanipatna are the two District Headquarters in Orissa which have not yet been provided with STD facility. However in Bhawanipatna an emergency satellite terminal has been installed to provide Operator Trunk Dialling (OTD). It has been commissioned since 24th February, 89.

(b) It is proposed to provide this facility to these two District Headquarters by March, 1990.

(c) Bolangir-Sambalpur Microwave link is scheduled for commissioning in 89-90. A satellite Earth Station is to be commissioned at Bhawanipatna for providing STD facility.

Telecommunication Training Centre at Bhubaneswar

986. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Telecommunication training Centre at Bhubaneswar; if so, when;

(b) the estimated cost of the project; and

(c) the steps taken for the construction of the building for the training centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There is already a Circle Telecom Training Centre at Bhubaneswar, accommodated in a rented building;

(b) there is proposal to construct a Departmental Building for accommodating the existing Circle Telecom Training Centre at Bhubaneswar. The preliminary estimate cost is Rs. 1,65,69, 000/-.

(c) The Preliminary Estimate of the Project has been sanctioned; Administrative Approval & Expenditure Sanction has been issued. Implementation of the project is being pursued.

Import of Cellular Telephones

987. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce cellular telephones;

(b) if so, when and at which places;

(c) whether these telephones are being imported; and

(d) if so, from which country and the details regarding the quantity and value of imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). There is a proposal for installing a Cellular Mobile Radio Telephone System at Bombay on experimental basis with an initial capacity of 1200 lines. However, final decision has so far not been taken on this proposal.

(c) Yes, Sir, the proposal is for import of the above referred experimental system.

(d) No decision has yet been taken. The value of 1200 lines initial capacity will be approx. Rs. 7 crores FOB.

Public Sector Investment in States

980. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made by Union Government in the public sector, State-wise; and

(b) the share and percentage of the total investment for Jammu and Kashmir State?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Total investment in terms of gross block made in the Central Public Sector Undertakings as on 31.3.1988 was Rs. 82,150.16 crores and the share of Jammu & Kashmir State was Rs. 174.51 crores which was 0.21% of the total investment. State-wise details have been enumerated at page 12 of Vol.I of Public Enterprises Survey 1987-88 placed on the Tables of both the Houses of Parliament on 27.2.1989.

Renovation and Modernisation of Thermal Stations

989. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for renovation and modernisation of thermal stations was launched in 1984-85:

(b) if so, the progress made so far;

(c) whether the programme was to be completed during 1987-88; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in completing the renovation and modernisation of these power stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) to (d). The Centrally Sponsored Renovation and Modernisation Scheme, covering 34 thermal power stations in the country, was approved in September, 1984 for implementation over a period of 3-4 years. Under this programme, Central Loan assistance of Rs. 500 crores is being provided to supplement the efforts of various State Electricity Boards.

The progress of the Centrally funded renovation and modernisation work has, by and large, been satisfactory. The progress of activities in the State Sector has, inter-alia, been affected by initial delay in the finalisation of offers and placement of supply orders, delays in supply of material/equipment by suppliers and in actual execution and postponement of the shut down programme in the year 1987-88 owing to drought conditions.

Targets and Production of Crude Oil

990. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of crude oil expected to be produced in 1988-89;

(b) whether the target set for 1988-89 will be achieved; and

(c) the target fixed for 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The target for crude oil production in the country during 1988-89 is 32.18 million tonnes which by and large, is expected to be met.

(c) The target for 1989-90 is 34.51 million tonnes.

Development of Optical Glasses

991. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian scientists are developing new varieties of optical glasses for use in the defence and nuclear fields;

(b) if so, whether the development of these glasses will stop imports and give a boost to indigenous industry; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. These are being developed at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta.

(b) and (c). These are special types of optical glasses mostly for use in defence and nuclear reactor windows. This development, if successful, would lead to their indigenous production and make the country self-suffi-

cient to cover varieties of glass required mainly for defence and nuclear applications and would curtail import of these glasses to a substantial extent.

Increase in Refining Capacity

992. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the refining capacity in the country is likely to be increased during 1989;

(b) whether the oil refining capacity in 1988 had tremendously improved as compared to 1987; and

(c) if so, the total refining capacity achieved in 1987 and 1988, and to what extent it will be further increased in 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). There has been no change in the refining capacity of 48.7 million tonnes in the country from 1987 to 1988. The refining capacity in the country is expected to increase to 51.6 MTPA by mid-1989.

Energy Conservation

993. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently fixed a target to reduce energy consumption in the country by 5 per cent during the next financial year; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be

adopted to conserve energy and achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) Government have decided that a target of 5% reduction in specific energy consumption by the Year 1989-90 over the level of 1987-88 could be fixed.

(b) The public sector undertakings have been asked to take steps to achieve the target. The measures proposed to be adopted to conserve energy in various sectors include creation of Energy Conservation Cells, fixing of targets for specific energy consumption in various units, conducting energy audits, training of personnel as energy managers, demonstration programmes, rectification of inefficient agricultural pumpsets, modification of standards governing electrical appliances, improved operation and maintenance practices, technology upgradation, replacement of incandescent lamps by energy efficient lights and launching awareness campaigns.

LPG Bottling Plant in Delhi

994. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a biggest ever LPG bottling Plant is being commissioned in Delhi and if so, how does this compare with bottling plants elsewhere in the world;

(b) whether the plant has been designed and built totally indigenously; and

(c) whether the corresponding adequate fire fighting arrangements will also be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) One

of Indian Oil Corporation's largest LPG bottling plants has been commissioned at Tikrikalan near Delhi. However, full details for comparing its capacity with those of bottling plants in other countries are not available;

(b) The plant has been designed and built indigenously except for import of some equipment such as carousels, compact electronic valve testers, etc.;

(c) Adequate fire-fighting facilities have been provided in the plant.

Production of Paper in Tamil Nadu

995. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of paper manufacturing units in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the approximate annual demand and production of paper in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). There are at present 18 units in the State of Tamil Nadu engaged in the manufacture of paper and paper board and their production is of the order of 1.54 lakh tonnes. Information on state-wise demand for paper and paper board is not being centrally maintained.

[Translation]

Supply of Diesel to States

996. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some states have requested Union Government to increase the

supply of diesel to meet the needs of agriculture; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). There is no system of making allocation as such of diesel to the States and Union Territories; this product is available on free sale basis and the oil marketing companies have instructions to meet its demand in full as far as possible.

[English]

Recommendations of Kelkar Committee

997. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the term of Kelkar Committee set up to identify the Category II drugs was extended to scrutinise representations received by Government regarding discrepancies and anomalies in the list of drugs notified under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987;

(b) whether the Committee has recommended the exclusion of certain drugs from price control and shifting of some category-I drugs, to category II under the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1987;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of other recommendations made by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Names of 15 drugs excluded from price control and 4 drugs shifted from

Schedule I to Schedule II of the DPCD, 1987 on the basis of the recommendations of the Kelkar Committee vide Drugs (Prices Control) Amendment Order, 1989 announced on 18th January, 1989 are given in the statement below.

(b) Some other recommendations made by the Committee are still under examination.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of drugs excluded from price control
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1	2
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1.	Amiloride
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2.	Amitriptyline
----	---------------

3.	Chlorpromazine
----	----------------

4.	Diazepam
----	----------

5.	Flurazepam
----	------------

6.	Glibenclamide
----	---------------

7.	Imipramine
----	------------

8.	Lorazepam
----	-----------

9.	Menthol
----	---------

10.	Nitrazepam
-----	------------

11.	Oxazepam
-----	----------

12.	Prochlorperazine
-----	------------------

13.	Trifluoperazine
-----	-----------------

14.	Triflupromazine
-----	-----------------

15.	Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS)
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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Drugs shifted from Schedule-I to Schedule-II</i>
1.	Paracetamol
2.	Rifampicin
3.	Timolol
4.	Sulphacetamide Sodium

**Prohibition on sale of Household
Electrical Appliances without I.S.I. Mark**

998. SHRI M.V. CHAN-
DRASEKHARA MUR-
THY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Indian Stan-
dards has prohibited the manufacture and
sale of household electrical appliances with-
out ISI mark;

(b) whether despite Household Electri-
cal Appliances (Quality Control) Order im-
posed by BIS, the markets are flooded with
inferior quality electrical goods by the manu-
facturers;

(c) if so, whether the BSI has contem-
plated any action against those found manu-
facturing and selling inferior quality electrical
good; and

(d) if so, the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVEL-
OPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUS-
TRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d).
Government have issued the Electrical
Appliances (Quality Control) Order, 1988,
under the provision of Section 3 of the Es-

sential Commodities Act. The Order pro-
vides for compulsory I.S.I. marking on the
following seven Household Electrical Appli-
ances with effect from the dates mentioned
against each item:—

<i>Item</i>	<i>Date</i>
1. Electric Immersion Water Heaters	1.7.1988
2. Electric Irons	1.7.1988
3. Electric Stoves	1.7.1988
4. Electric Radiators	1.7.1988
5. Switches for domes- tic and similar purposes	1.9.1988
6. 2. Amps. Switches for domestic and similar purposes.	1.9.1988
7. 3 pin plugs and Sockets outlets	1.9.1988

The State Government and the Union
Territories Administrations have been re-
quested to take necessary steps for the
implementation of the said Order.

**Six Point Programme for Prevention of
Pollution**

999. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
SHRI S. M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Productivity
Council has prepared a six-point pro-
gramme for prevention and control of pollu-
tion;

(b) if so, the broad features of the pro-

gramme;

(c) the states where this programme will be introduced; and

(d) the time by which the programme is likely to be introduced and how far it would help in prevention of pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes. The National Productivity Council, New Delhi, as a part of its own internal planning process, has prepared a programme for the prevention and control of pollution in six industrial sectors, viz., (i) Electroplating industry (ii) Food processing industry (iii) Stone crushers (iv) Small Pulp & Paper Mills (v) Sugar Industry (vi) Small Glass & Ceramic Units.

(c) As the Industries belonging to the above referred six sectors are distributed all over the country, no specific States have been identified for implementation of this programme. The expertise of National Productivity Council would be provided to any unit located anywhere in the country desirous of availing of their services.

(d) Internally within National Productivity Council, a period of two years was fixed for carrying out the activities in these 6 Sectors. More than a year has elapsed since the start of the programme and substantial progress has been made in four Sectors. In the remaining two sectors of Sugar Industries and Glass and Ceramic Units, the work has commenced. National Productivity Council's services in these Sectors would still be available to industries even after the expiry of two years.

Shortage of Insulin

1000. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the continuous shortage of insulin in the country:

(b) if so, what percentage of demand is met by indigenously produced insulin and the annual imports to meet the demand; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to raise the indigenous production of insulin to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). This Ministry monitors the availability of all important vital drugs, based on the periodical reports of State Drug Controllers. As per available information, there is no continuous shortage of Insulin in the country. Shortages, wherever reported are for some specific places.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One Member. I have called Shri Law, he is speaking.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): Sir, it is a matter of great concern. Yesterday in the West Bengal Assembly, two elected MLAs of West Bengal Shri Subroto Mukherjee and Shri Sultan Ahmed were beaten within the House.

MR. SPEAKER: What can we do here?

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: They are lying in the hospital (Interruptions)... We need protection.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me understand....(Interruptions)...Why should you all speak and not listen? Let me know

how can we help.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: You are the custodian Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: One minute, please listen

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What happened to you all?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me know. You are an Hon. Member, you read the rules and tell me what can we do.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: A statement should be made.

MR. SPEAKER: How can he make a statement?

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: In what circumstances it happened. They are hospitalised. This is the end of democracy...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: Now you have raised this question. I have to say it. This forum is for discussion. We have to sit here—whether in this Parliament or in the State Legislatures. I have always been pleading with all the Members of the State Legislatures as well as the Parliament Members that here is the forum where we have to safeguard each other and respect the House also. All the respective State Legislatures and the Parliament are autonomous bodies. It is upto them to take care of the rights and also the safety of the Members of the Houses. It is better that these matters are taken up in the respective Houses and the Members there—whether they belong to this House or that House—should raise it on the floor of the House. They should realise that this is not a

question of today; this is a question of tomorrow also. This concerns the future of democratic rights and democratic traditions. So it is better that I don't transgress the limits which you have imposed upon me. I know the feelings you have expressed. But I am also helpless. I can only say that better sense should prevail in all the Houses wherever they are—here as well as there. We should safeguard our own interests and with that you safeguard the future of democratic procedures, democratic traditions and the rights of the people as a whole because through them the country must be governed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA (Lakhimpur): Sir, on 23rd December 1988 I was arrested by the Assam Police.

MR. SPEAKER: You give it in writing ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA: I was kept in the lock-up for the whole night...*(Interruptions)*...I am also a Member of the Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA: Why should I be harassed like this?

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Member is also liable to be prosecuted or arrested like any other ordinary citizen.

SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA: They should produce me before the Judicial Magistrate; but they put me in jail.

MR. SPEAKER: This has to be taken up there. I cannot take it up here.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What all of you are doing? Kindly do not do that.

[*English*]

This is very bad. You should also behave...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Sir, I heard you very coolly. If a particular State Government were to be ruthless and goes on killing legislators and also Parliament Members... (*Interruptions*) Does Parliament have no say at all, even to discuss this?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You tell me, you come to me and teach me whatever I am lacking and I will be amenable to whatever you say, if it is worthwhile.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the students hailing from Bihar are being discriminated by the authorities at the time of admission in Muslim University. Ten percent of the total marks are deducted in their selection. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is for U.P. State Government and not for me.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI: It is a serious matter... (*Interruptions*) It is urgent.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already submitted that it is not for me but for the Uttar Pradesh Government to see to it.

SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI: The Vice Chancellor of Muslim University is acting like that of a dictator. Now it is for the Central Government to see to it.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want the Central Government to take action in the matter, you will have to give a notice for this. I will get the matter investigated.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): This university is under the Central Government(*Interruptions*)....

MR. SPEAKER: Please give me in writing, I will see to it.

SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI: I have already given it in writing.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: (Sambalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a diary was distributed among the Members in the lobby of Rajya Sabha and in the Central Hall, yesterday. In this diary, the map of India does not show Jammu and Kashmir as part of India.

MR. SPEAKER: You give it in writing.

[*English*]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Day before yesterday on 26th February, there was a very serious train accident.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: A statement has already been given in this regard.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: You listen to me for two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: How can I listen?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: I am making a different point. Yesterday along with the Railway Minister I also visited the site of the accident. All other actions are being taken. I congratulate the Railway Minister for it but this is the second major accident in five years.

MR. SPEAKER: You can have a discussion on this. What else can I do?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: We had a discussion but you please listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: But this is irregular.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: But I am making different point. Through you I want that the railway track which has resulted in the two major accidents killing over 150 persons the Railway Minister says that they cannot do anything for this section of Modia to Jabalpur.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a discussion. You have to take up a discussion to point out all these details.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: There is no discussion on the accident but to obviate any future accident...

MR. SPEAKER: Col. Sahib this cannot be taken as a discussion.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: I am not discussing. I am making a plea to you.

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be done like that.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Sir, I do not want it to be done like that. I want you to listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not break the rules for you.

AN HON. MEMBER: You may raise it during the discussion on the Railway Budget.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: It has nothing to do with the Railways.

MR. SPEAKER: What else has it to do with? Is it with breaking the rules of the House?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: No, Sir, I am not breaking the rules of the House but you are breaking my heart. You are not listening to my area's complaints. The Planning Commission says that we will not sanction any new project.

MR. SPEAKER: But I cannot do anything like this. You are a very educated person. You are very disciplined also. You have got a right to discuss these things.

[Translation]

AN HON. MEMBER: Why don't you raise under Rule 377?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: It is not covered under Rule 377

MR. SPEAKER: Why not? You have not given in writing.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Sir, you assure me.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow it tomorrow if you bring it but not this way. I have more

expectations from you. You are a disciplined soldier. I do not agree with you. You should be more disciplined. You should observe the rules more properly. I want to have this compulsory military training for each and every person in this country. He should be trained. He should be well-disciplined. But if you put up that example then God help us.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: is this the type of training?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. That is what I was also saying?

[Translation]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: (Baramulla): I would like to submit one thing. You are all in all here in this House...(Interruptions). I would like to submit an interesting thing...(Interruptions)...

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Statement review on the working of and Annual Report of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam, Calcutta, for 1987-88 and Statements for delay in laying these paper Review on the Working of and Annual Report of Hindustan Paper Corporation, New Delhi for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the

working of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7372/89]

(b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual report of the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7373/89]

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7372-7373/89]

Annual Report of and a Statement *re* review on the working of Children's Film Society of India for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): On behalf of Shri H.K.L. Bhagat: I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Children's Film Society India, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (a) Review by the Government on the working of the

Children's Film Society India, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 and (b) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7374/89]

[*Translation*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I would like to refer to an important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: The matter has already been taken up, I cannot help you. Why are you wasting the time?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I am requesting you because you are the most powerful person here in the House. It would be wrong on the part of the Prime Minister to state that the members of opposition are supporting the cause of Khalistan. Nobody can do it. No political party is going to support terrorism or the cause of Khalistan. But sometimes a person cannot restrain himself to say things which are not pleasing, rather objectionable to others. You are all powerful in the House and so you are supposed to maintain proper order here. No matter ruling party Members are sitting this side and the members in opposition are sitting that side, the thing is that the Members from both the side are expected to serve the nation... (*Interruptions*)... The members of opposition should not resist to contribute in this regard. They are feeling offended. They should also...

[*English*]

You can rise to the occasion, Sir, and we can build democracy together.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Soz Sahib, my only

submission is that...

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: That doesn't mean that they support the cause of Khalistan. They are feeling offended.

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to what I say. I agree with you that all of us have to work together for the development of the country. Offending statements are made sometimes by this side and sometimes by that side. I am not at all pleased with this. It is not pleasing for me to conduct the business unless the presence here is appreciable. I appeal all of you not to feel offended at such trivial matters. You can do that. Members will honour your feelings. You are a wise man, you are a professor.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I stand for good cases.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I would earnestly request all the Members of this House to cooperate in the proceedings since this is our own institution, our own Parliament and we all are supposed to work for the nation, and therefore, proceedings should be conducted accordingly. Members should not feel offended.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, I want them to be here.

MR. SPEAKER: Right, I know. I also appreciate and agree with you.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Thank you.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE *Contd.**[English]*

Annual Report of and Review on the working of Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for 1987-88 and a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DATT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual report (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (4) of Section 20 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7375/89]

Notification Containing corrigendum to Notification dated 26th July, 1988 Under Indian Telegraph Act, 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 1169(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1988 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 812(E) dated the 26th July, 1988 under sub-section (5) of section 7

of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7376/89]

Statement regarding review on the working of and Annual Report of the Power Finance Corporation, New Delhi for 1986-87, Review on the working of and annual Report of Power Finance Corporation, New Delhi for 1987-88 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Power Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the Power Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7377/89]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Power Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the Power Finance Corpora-

tion Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 7378/89]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited, for the year 1987-88.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 7379/89]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) of item (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. 7377/89]

- (3) A copy of the Annual accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Punjab State Electricity Board, Patiala, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit report thereon under sub-section (5) of section 96 of the electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7380/89]

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 7377 to 7379/89]

Statement regarding review on the working of and Annual Report of Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation, Chandigarh for 1987-88; Annual Report of and statement re: Review on the working of Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar, for 1987-88, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956—

- (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1987-88,

- (ii) Annual Report of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1987-88, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7381/89]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 7382/89]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 7383/89]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 1987-88, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7384/89]
- (5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks for the year 1987-88 under section 155 of the Patents Act, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 7385/89]
- (6) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Controller-General of Patents, Designs

and Trade Marks for the Year 1987-88 under section 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7386/89]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See LT . 7387/89]

Statement showing action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by ministers during various sessions of Lok Sabha

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): On behalf of Shrimati Sheila Dikshit,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

- (i) Statement No. XXIII—Fourteenth Session, 1984 [Placed in Library. See No. LT 7388/89]
Seventh Lok Sabha
- (ii) Statement No. XXI—Fifth Session,

1986

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7389/89]

- (iii) Statement No. XVIII—Sixth Session, 1986

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7390/89]

- (iv) Statement No. XV—Seventh Session, 1986

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7391/89]

- (v) Statement No. XV—Eighth Session, 1987

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7392/89]

- (vi) Statement No. XI—II Part of Eighth Session, 1987

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7393/89]

Eighth Lok Sabha

- (vii) Statement No. X—Ninth Session, 1987

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7394/89]

- (viii) Statement No. VIII—Tenth Session, 1988

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7395/89]

- (ix) Statement No. IV—Eleventh Session, 1988

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7396/89]

- (x) Statement No. I—Twelfth Session, 1988

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7397/89]

12.11 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE: PRESENTATION
OF GENERAL BUDGET

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to inform the House that as is customary, the House would adjourn for half-an-hour at 4.30 P.M. today to re-assemble at 5 P.M. for the presentation of the General Budget.

12.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i)
- Need to Construct flyovers or under-bridges at the two railway Crossings in Sonapat.**

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (SONEPAT): Sonapat is a big industrially developed town besides being a District Headquarter of Haryana State. Sonapat town is divided in two equal parts by Delhi-Ambala railway line and the outside traffic is also very heavy. The whole traffic from Delhi to Punjab also passes through Sonapat. There are two railway crossings which are normally closed due to passenger and goods trains. In such a situation, a flyover or underground passage has become necessary to control huge traffic and to maintain normal flow of the same at these railway crossings. Therefore, flyover bridge or underground passage on both the railway crossings may kindly be sanctioned and completed within a short schedule in the best interest of safety and public in general.

[*Translation*]

- (II) **Demand for repairing, widening and strengthening certain roads in Madhya Pradesh Under E & I scheme of Government of India.**

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha): Mr. deputy speaker, Sir, the condition of roads in Vidisha-Raisen constituency is miserable and due to no repairing works since last five years and excessive rainfall in the region, the condition of the roads has deteriorated. People are facing difficulties in transportation of goods and the movement of the people.

No major repair work has been undertaken to the last 10-15 years on Bhopal-Vidisha Ashoknagar road, which is the main state highway connecting national highway no. 3. This is causing hardship to the movement of buses and trucks. Similar is condition of the Vidisha-Gyaraspur-Sagar road. Urgent steps are also needed to strengthen and repair the link road running between Budni, Rehet, Nasarullaganj and Indore and which is a link road between national highway No. 12 and National Highway No. 3.

So I would urge upon the Minister of Surface and transport to give approval to these roads as economically viable under E and I scheme so that the State Government can undertake widening and strengthening work on these important highways, immediately.

[*English*]

- (III) **Need to set up a committee to look into the functioning of the University Grants Commission.**

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Sir, the University Grants Commission was set

up with a view to helping and guiding the higher educational institutions in the country by introducing new ideas for implementation and also for making a provision for these.

It is regretted that many people who run the colleges and institutions find it extremely difficult to get timely help from the U.G.C. There is total discontentment among the people regarding the working of the U.G.C.

The Central Government should set up a Committee to go into the functioning of U.G.C. and find out the reasons for the delays which have created great frustration among the recipients of grants.

- (iv) **Demand for opening specified cancer hospitals in Delhi with all modern equipments, up grading Government hospitals, especially Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi and showing films on dangers of smoking through Government media**

SHRI VIJAY N PATIL (Erandol): Sir, the number of cancer cases in Delhi is increasing at an alarming rate. The major problem facing cancer patients is where to go for treatment as there is scarcity of suitable hospitals. Private hospitals and cancer drugs for treatment are very costly. A course of chemotherapy may cost anything from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 60,000/-. Further, the waiting list at AIIMS is very large. Many Government hospitals in Delhi are poorly equipped for cancer treatment and expert surgeons are very few. Hence, cancer patients have to go to the Tata Memorial Cancer hospital in Bombay where treatment is free and highly specialised. Government hospitals in Delhi need expert cancer doctors. The drug for cancer treatment in hospitals require a budget of Rs. 1 crore annually while at present it is just Rs. 9 lakhs annually.

[Sh. Vijay N. Patil]

12.10 hrs.

I urge upon the Government to open specialised hospitals for cancer treatment on the lines of the Tata Memorial Cancer Hospital, Bombay in Delhi. The present Government hospitals, especially Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi should be upgraded for cancer treatment. Last but not the least, films on the dangers of smoking, need for early cancer detection and causes of breast cancer should be shown through Government media.

- (v) Demand for timely and effective measures to meet the drought situation in Kalahandi and Bolangir etc. districts of Orissa

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK (Kalahandi): Sir, severe drought situation is prevailing in the economically backward districts like Kalahandi, Bolangir, Padampur and Sambalpur in the States of Orissa causing far-reaching misery for the people already under the grip of continuous drought.

Apart from taking all effective measures to meet the present situation, a time-bound, all round effort with adequate central financial and technical assistance should be undertaken in these areas as a part of our constitutional commitment under Article 371 of the Constitution. Measures should be taken for dry farming, soil conservation, mass scale afforestation, utilisation of water resources through various irrigation projects and water management. Agro-based industries should be set up. Permanent solution for drinking water both for man and animal should be made.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS —Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri V.N. Gadgil and seconded by Shri R.I. Bhatia on the 23rd February, 1989:—

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 21st February, 1989."

[Translation]

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the motion of Thanks on President's Address.

The Hon. President has reminded us of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. All the great leaders like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Frontier Gandhi, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel and others were with Gandhiji in his struggle for freedom of the country. India attained freedom. But Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the person who, accomplished the task of laying the foundation for new development, established democracy, implemented the Planned development programme, formulated India's foreign policy and started a new era of advancement.

There is no alternative to the path shown by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Hence, we are all pleased and express our support for the tribute paid to Pandit Nehru by the Hon. President. The people of this country and even the entire world are grateful to that great leader. Despite all the odds and adverse circumstances, the Government of India under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been functioning smoothly. They have succeeded in maintaining the economic situation and the pace of economic development in the country. India has made progress in the field of Agriculture, Education, Science and Technology etc. Our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi deserves Congratulations for this. He achieved greater heights in the international affairs last year. The basic policy of the country has been to create an atmosphere of world peace and discourage the arms race and atmosphere of tension in the world. The people in the world realise that it is because of the efforts made by the Prime Minister of India that the two big powers agreed to reduce the number of medium range missiles. The Prime Minister of India has played a major role in this regard. India and China, the two big nations in Asia started a new era by improving their relations. Again he deserves our congratulations for this.

Hon. President has expressed deep concern and has asked us to be vigilant to our universal values and ideals in this materialistic world. He is right in this regard. Since times immemorial, India has been a beacon light to the people of the world. This country has taught character building to the world.

"Etaddeshe Prasootasaya Sakashad
Grajanmanya Swamswam Charitram
Shiksheran Prithivyam Sarvamanava."

Our forefathers have taught character building to the world and the people in the world have followed them. Such great leaders have been born in this era too. The great

leaders like Swami Vivekanand, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi fall in the same tradition. They have guided the world in various aspects social, national and personal. This is for this reason the Hon. President has expressed his concern over the possibility of losing our ancient eternal values and India's identity in this materialistic world following consumer culture. We are greatly grateful to the Hon. President for this. Our Hon. Prime Minister has also been emphasising upon safeguarding our heritage. Loss of heritage would mean loss of India's identity. Hence Dr. Iqbal said,

"Yunan Mishro Roma Sab mit gaye
jahanse,
Kutch baat hai ki hasti mitati nahin
hamari."

That is why our country has shown the right path to the world. Our esteemed religious 'gurus' and maulavis, reverend saints and leaders who are our ancient heritage not only followed the same tradition but preserved our culture also. It is they who shown the world the way to spiritualism. This way our heritage has remained protected. Our hon. Prime Minister has take a decision and has started considering that democracy should be taken to the grassroot level so that rural people could execute their development work by formulating plan at panchayat or village level itself. We should formulate schemes at block level and village level and they should be approved at that level only. Further, these schemes should be implemented too at the grassroot level. The masses have readily agreed to adopt this line of thinking. Even Mahatma Gandhi wanted that panchayati raj should be established in the country and the masses of our country should themselves take decision regarding formulation of their developmental schemes and implementation thereof. Keeping this in view panchayati raj was started in 1960 by our leader Pandit Nehru

[Sh. Umakant Mishra]

on the recommendations of a Commission. Since then, this system has been in vogue in a number of states but not in the letter and spirit it should have been. The whole country welcomes the hon. Prime Minister's decision to strengthen the panchayati raj and the local bodies. This is a good indication that the hon. Prime Minister has initiated a dialogue on it. The people of our country have welcomed this. This is good that panchayati raj is established and the local bodies are given more powers but the way muscle and money powers are gaining importance in our country these days, democratic decisions are not allowed to prevail upon in some local bodies. Therefore, my suggestion is that in stead of indirect elections, direct elections should be held. All elections, whether it is the election of gram sabha, block level or that of the chairmen of zila parishad, should be conducted directly. In indirect elections, muscle and money powers play a major role and right decision is not reached at. Unscrupulous and undesirable persons capture these institutions. Therefore, besides the establishment of panchayati raj, I would like to suggest that the Government should conduct direct elections. I have been waiting for an opportunity to say something on science and technology which has made or is making rapid advancement throughout the world. Today the whole world has made tremendous progress in the field of science and our country has also made a big leap in the fields of agriculture, industry and science. In the absence of science, neither man nor his society and country can progress. Our hon. Prime Minister has taken a decision and has initiated a discussion as to how best the farmers, labourers and agriculture labourers can be benefited with the application of science and technology in the rural areas. This is so because unless these people are benefited by it, only a few vested interests will take advantage of it. Our hon. Prime Minister has made efforts so that farmers in rural areas

could be benefited through science and technology. In this connection, a number of technology missions have been set up and most of them are doing commendable work with regard to supply of drinking water and removal of illiteracy etc. My suggestion is that the missions which have been established should also be monitored properly because a heavy expenditure is being incurred on them. Moreover, it is also essential so that public money may be utilised properly and the public may be benefited by it. We heartily welcome and appreciate the steps taken by the hon. Prime Minister to benefit the masses through application of science and technology in rural areas. We hope that our villages and towns will develop with the help of science and technology. Our hon. Prime Minister has resolved to eradicate poverty and unemployment and steps are being taken in this direction. Various schemes such as N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P., I.R.D.P. etc. are under operation. Measures have also been taken to eradicate poverty but the problem of educated youths in our country is getting very serious. Leave aside youth with High School certificate, Inter, B.A., M.A. or Ph.D degrees, there is a large number of doctors, engineers, diploma holders in B.T.C., I.T.I., B.E. etc. or those with technical qualifications who are unemployed and this is causing resentment and dissatisfaction among them. My submission is that the Government should make such amendments in the schemes and formulate the Eighth Five Year Plan in such a manner that the educated and technical trained people may get employment. Otherwise the speed by which their number is increasing may take an explosive shape one day. My submission is that the Government should pay attention to this problem before the situation goes out of control. Especially educated youths such as doctors, engineers, diploma holders etc. are required to be provided immediate employment lest the situation in our country should assume serious proportion. I hope that the Government

will take steps in this direction.

In the end, I would like to speak briefly about the Opposition which plays an important role in democracy. The Opposition is a co-partner in the development and success of democracy but it is unfortunate that the Opposition in our country is very irresponsible and does not perform any creative work or give any creative suggestion. It rather performs destructive work and provides destructive suggestions. Its attitude has become destructive. As such it is a divided house but it lacks direction, ideology principles or programmes. They are prepared to dip down to any level for the sake of power. Opposition in our country is encouraging communalism and has been instrumental in spreading regionalism, linguistic problem, secessionism and terrorism. Opposition of the kind we are having neither does any good to development of country nor for progress of democracy. Nor could socialism be brought in the country by them. We need a healthy opposition where as they are fragmented lot, some are leaning towards right, some are to left whereas some are centrist or communalist and I do not know how many more isms are prevalent. Only a part of such 'ism' is sufficient to destroy democracy in our country but where 15-20 such groups are in existence, it is a great threat to our country. The people of our country do not like such attitude on the part of the opposition of the country. Last year the Opposition Members hurled allegations on the Government and its leader elected by crores of people and thus tried to defame the country in the world. Therefore, the attitude of the Opposition is very abhorring and condemnable. If Sir, I would therefore like to cite a couplet:

*'Barbad gulistan karne ko bas ek hi ullu
kafi hai,
Har shaakh par ullu baitha hai, anjaam-
e-gulistan kya hoga'*

Thus if Opposition exists everywhere then

the future of democracy in our country not be safe. The people know that under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Congress is the only party which can protect democracy in our country, strengthen the nation and lead it towards progress. With these words I support this Motion and thank you.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me the opportunity to speak because I rise to support the Motion. This year is apparently the year of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru's centenary and we should bear this things in mind that if he had not been the Prime Minister of India, the picture of India would have been quite different. The perspective given to India by him has brought forth fruitful results. We built our country on the perspective of democracy, socialism, secularism provided by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. Today it is alleged that there is tension in the country. In spite of there being different religions, languages and regions, India is united and the reason behind this is only that we got a perspective under the leadership of Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru. The only remedy for all the problems during the past was that there should be such a Government in the country in which there should be justice for all sections of people and regions and we are following this till date. Despite all these problems India is standing at the threshold of 21st century. We are proud of having so much for the past 103 years when Indian National Congress was formed. These achievements are our own. If there were some mistakes, we have learnt lesson from those deficiencies and mistakes and then we marched ahead.

I remember that one day Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru had said in this very House that

"Khuchh is tarah taya ki hein ham ne majilen, gir pare gir kar utte aur phai chal pare".

[Sh. Mohd. Ayub Khan]

We have learnt from our mistakes and deficiencies and we have been able to march ahead. Even today we are not afraid of our opponents. I want to say it quite clearly. We should be conscious and make appraisal of our deficiencies and go ahead with them with new determination. For that we should look to it that if a lacuna the administrative structure as run developed by Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru has developed certain deformities and if some people want to take undue advantages of our deficiencies in order to serve their personal ends or to gain a cheap leadership, we wouldn't allow them to exploit us on that account. Today we have to make an assessment of those disparities if they exist somewhere at the regional level. Today we take pride in it that a silent change is setting in which has resulted in big strides in the field of technology, machinery, energy and almost in every field. Even in the matter of rural development there is undoubtedly some deficiencies, but in the country side we find a silent change is taking place. Today our cattle's breed has improved. There is an increase in the agricultural production and overall yield of the farmers due to our technology and scientific aid. Still there is undoubtedly a large population living below the poverty line and we want to take certain such measures so as to shake of this excessive burden of poverty before we step in the 21st century. We should keep a watch on our population explosion which has become unbearable and ecological imbalances also need attention. There are irretentions at some places and we should remove them and take them into their right perspective. We should not allow the secessionist forces, some selfish elements or some leaders of the opposition to exploit our weaknesses because sometimes our people are swayed by their emotions. Therefore it becomes the responsibility of the Government to remove the distortions, deformities and weaknesses wherever they exist.

Some people mention that there are secessionists in Kashmir but it is not only today that they are there. They have been there for a long period but we have to face them. Last year our Government and Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has taken certain initiatives in Assam, Srilanka and at several other places. An accord was also signed in regard to Kashmir which is being implemented. Today some people are against this accord. With their gestures they are trying to reduce this accord into shambles. Though there may be some drawbacks in the follow-up-action by the central Government, we should not go in for new experiments but we should work with the present system and face the secessionists. We should look into the factors which provide an opportunity to our opponents to create disturbances on that account.

As Mr. Soz has stated that the Central Government should have a sympathetic attitude in this regard. If there is a black-out for a period of constant four days in Kashmir Valley, the people will certainly have to face a lot of difficulties. If road-traffic stands disrupted for 10-15 days merely on account of one day rains the position of Civil supplies in that area can easily be imagined. How is it going to make the people self-sufficient and provide them with jobs. Our youths already remain idle for six months due to snowfall and again, even for the remaining six months they are bound to remain idle. It is a matter of concern.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to by what time a rail link will be provided for Jammu and Kashmir. At present the rail link is available only up to Jammu and there is no rail link for Kashmir from Jammu onwards. Although the railway track is being provided in Udhampur but the pace of progress of work on it is very slow. Due to rains and snow the present link between Jammu and Kashmir becomes inoperative for a period of 15 days. It disrupts the entire business activities and the secessionists

take undue advantage of the situation. Hence you are not supposed to sit over the problem. The people of Kashmir have always been very loyal to their land. Today on this occasion when we are going to celebrate the birth centenary of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru I would like to make a mention of it that the people of Kashmir have high regards for him. It is because of it that even today Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India and we are also proud of it. In the year 1947 it was Kashmir where Mahatma Gandhiji had seen a ray of light because in those days people had cherished certain principles and they were of the view that their accession is possible only with India.

We should promote our tourist industry. We have come to know that tourist services are being extended upto Pengcong lake, Tasomora lecur and on Leh-Manali road. It is a welcome step. I would also like to request you to bring Nubra Chothong on the tourist map and tourists should be permitted to go there. Similarly a rail track should also be provided upto Katra-Vaishno Devi which is visited daily by 20 lakh devotees. Due attention should be paid to it.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks on the Address of the Hon. President in parliament During the last 40 years nobody has helped Rajasthan in the way Mr. Rajiv Gandhi paid attention particularly towards Rajasthan and provided assistance to it during the last year.

During the last 40 years Rajasthan has been facing continuous famine and we have been throughout affected by it. Due to famine, neither drinking water nor the foodgrains nor fodder for animals is available. The way last year the Congress Government under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhiji helped the people of Rajasthan, can never be for-

gotten. Last year the Congress Government provided an assistance of Rs. 650 crore to Rajasthan. During the last 40 years the Government never provided an assistance of that much of amount for famine -relief. Even the total amount of assistance rendered so far does not come to that year the assistance provided by the Congress Government in the form of provision of drinking water, foodgrains and grass for animals and opening of separate camps for men and animals to save their lives, are definitely highly commendable. Not only in Rajasthan but in all other states like Gujarat which were struck by famine the Government had provided full assistance. For this gesture Government deserves thanks. I also want to make a mention that the Government have provided a higher amount of assistance to Gujarat as compared to Rajasthan being the total amount provided to them was to the tune of about Rs. 750 crores in case of Gujarat. Last year quite a large area of India was affected by famine and the way our Prime Minister visited these famine-affected areas and provided help to these people is definitely commendable.

Similarly a large amount to assistance was provided to the flood-affected areas also. Last year our Government disbursed an amount of about Rs. 2500 crores to the different flood and famine affected areas to help the people to be stand on their own legs is definitely very appreciable. I would like to submit that we should be provided complete facilities to fight out drought. I made several requests to Shri Sathe who is present in the House to the effect that for the desert areas where water is found at a depth of 500 feet and cannot be drawn out without the help of power, the Centre should be more generous in providing electricity there. Shri Sathe recently visited Kota to inaugurate a gas based power plant and at that time the Chief Minister requested him that four power plants based on coal be set up in Rajasthan. I do not know what statement was made by

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Vyas]

him but the newspapers reported that the hon. Minister did not agree to the proposal.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I gave the clarification but this does not work. You know that statements which go against us received more publicity. I clarified this at that time also that regarding the demand of 4 thermal plants, information for the source of coal linkage has been sought. In principle, the Government have no objection, the Government expedited the work of Anta plant and is prepared to set up even more plants. The Government is also considering to give 30 megawatt solar thermal. Whenever gas is struck there, we are prepared to provide them as much power plants to Rajasthan as needed by it and there is some sort of blank cheque for them with regard to supply of power. I am myself submitting this but you are interested in setting up coal based power plant but tell me from where coal could be provided for them. Unless you tell this what clarification do you expect from us.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Coal will be provided from Kapurth.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have enticed him to give some or the other clarification here. I am grateful to him for having done so. I am intervening Shri Virdhi Chanderji as he referred to about supply of coal. In this regard, I am to submit that the said coal is of lignite variety and cannot be used for thermal plants. With the help of that coal, some lignite-based plants will be set up at Barmer and Palana. The Centre is definitely taking action in this regard and 2 atomic based plants are also being set up there. We are grateful to the Government for this as well. In Kota 4 thermal units have been sanctioned out of which three units have already been

set up and the fourth will also be set up but even that is not sufficient for our requirements. Therefore, we have asked for 4 more plants from Shri sate.

12.54 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Another question is regarding the source of coal. It will be provided from the places where it is extracted; which is either Bihar, Andhra Pradesh or West Bengal. The Government should manage coal from these areas and set up coal-based power plants in Rajasthan so that the people of Rajasthan may get more electricity. If at all confirmation is required, you may get it confirmed by hon. Speaker himself as to how much people are suffering due to power shortage in Sikar and Jhunjhunu. Electricity should be supplied to us for our entire desert area because it is a primary need for us. The Government should certainly set up 4 power plants in Rajasthan so that the farmers there may increase their production to the utmost and their economic condition may improve rapidly. It is extremely essential to make such a provision.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I submitted this earlier also to Shri Vyas kindly not to misunderstand me. I have not at all any objection for it and you may set up 8 plants instead of 4. These are projects run by State Government but it is you and not me who are to arrange coal linkage for them. We are ready to provide it. But how can we set it up without any coal linkage?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: I will make requests again and again and his anger is not going to deter me in making demands from the Government and it will have to provide them. If the Government functioning under Shri Rajiv Gandhi will not help us, who else would help us? Will the States ruled by Opposition parties help us in setting up

power plants in our state? Will you not help Rajasthan where your own party is in power or will you help only those States where Opposition Parties are in power? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This submission made by you is also wrong. In our eyes all the states in the country are at par. The Government does not discriminate between Opposition ruled States and those where the Congress party is in power. For us the whole country is one.

MR. SPEAKER: You should never say that this state belongs to the opposition and that state belongs to us. All the states are our own because we belong to this country and we are all united.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you people are holding high posts and rule the whole country. On the contrary, we are poor people and are the representatives of the poor farmers. Therefore, we make demands for electricity from you.

MR. SPEAKER: I will put pressure on him to provide electricity to Rajasthan.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: I submitted here also and I have repeatedly made submission to the hon. Prime Minister also to provide more powers and electricity to Rajasthan so that we may become powerful enough to fulfil the daily needs of our poor population. Today the biggest problem in our state is that of food. If Shri Rajiv Gandhi had not been our Prime Minister, we would all have starved. Words fall short of appreciating him for the assistance extended by him to our state. Therefore, I request him to help us and he gets displeased as to from where coal be made available. It is the duty of the Government and not ours to provide coal. The Government should provide electricity in Rajasthan so that it may progress.

MR. SPEAKER: This is enough. We have recently provided 210 megawatts power to Rajasthan.

12.57 hrs

STATEMENT RE: CLARIFICATION OF
CERTAIN REMARKS MADE BY PRIME
MINISTER DURING QUESTION HOUR
ON 27th FEBRUARY 1989

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Yesterday, during the Question Hour, I made some remarks. And reading the newspapers this morning I got a feeling that some erroneous message has gone which is not quite what I have said.

First, I would like to clarify that at no point did I say or imply or use the words that the opposition was unpatriotic or anti-national. These words were not used by me. That is not what I meant. What I did say, which I have no hesitation in reiterating, is that at least one Member of the opposition has been raising the issue of Khalistan and the re-formation of States within the Union. And, I have not seen anybody in the opposition taking that up as an issue. I have not accused the opposition of raising Khalistan as an issue and I do not accuse them of doing that. But if they are truly committed to fight the terrorist, I would like them to take action against that Member.

Sir, I have also got some letters from very senior members of the Opposition appealing for some actions to be done, showing softness on terrorists. And, this is the sort of double standard which makes it difficult to fight terrorism.

Lastly, I would like to say that yesterday

[Sh. Rajiv Gandhi]

in the heat of the discussion I mentioned the CPM. I meant to mention all the Communists because the CPI, the CPM, the other Leftist Parties have been fighting the terrorists and have been taking a nationalist stand. I want to thank them and congratulate them for that.

I would also like to take this opportunity to say that apart from the Congress and the Leftist Parties, many people from other Parties have also been killed and our hearts go out to them. They were all patriots. they stood and fought for the unity and integrity of our nation.

Lastly, if the Opposition wants to come out clean on this issue, I would like them to take a positive stand against terrorists. I would like them to show the nation that they will not allow any member of the Opposition to pander or softpedal to the terrorists in any way.

If anything I have said has hurt Members of the Opposition, I am sorry about that, but I would like them to correct it by action. Thank you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The house stands Adjourned for Lunch and will meet here Again at 2 O'clock.

The Lok sabha adjourned for lunch till fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.
[MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS— *Contd*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vyas, I thank you have completed your speech.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): I have not completed, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already taken 12 minutes. Now, try to finish it in two or three minutes. I give this time as a special case.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was making submission regarding electricity. I would now like to say something about the problem of drinking water and other problems facing Rajasthan.

The Government of India has set up technological mission and is also formulating a big scheme to make drinking water available through it. There are still 5 thousand such villages in Rajasthan where drinking water is not available. The technological mission should formulate a very big scheme to make drinking water available there so that the people of Rajasthan may get drinking water.

Similarly, the technological mission is also engaged on adult education and education. Sir, Rajasthan is one such state where literacy level is the lowest in the country. Only 20% of male and 12% of female are literate. Therefore, maximum emphasis should be laid on education there. The technological mission should make the maximum efforts in this field too so that maximum number of people there may get educated there and thereby may be able to contribute in making our country economically prosperous.

Similarly, dairy development may also become helpful in Rajasthan because half of its area is desert and nothing except cattle rearing can be practised there. Therefore, this technological mission should also put in a lot of efforts for dairy development so that the people of Rajasthan may get an opportunity for their economic development

and means of progress may be made available to the farmers in that state.

There is a great need to develop Rajasthan in these three things through the help of technological mission. Efforts need to be made for this. Our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is constantly making efforts to develop such states and the country as a whole with the help of these technological missions. Therefore, there is an dire need to make these provisions.

With regard to Public sector in our state, I would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister for having laid the foundation stone of Zinc Smelter Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 750 crores in Rajasthan some time back. But the demand of a mica paper mill has been laying pending there for a long time and this scheme belongs to my district Bhilwara. Such mills have been set up in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh but it has not yet been started in Rajasthan. There is a dire need of it there so that people may get employment. One more plant should be set up there to extract groundnut oil. A co-operative society has been established there and 6-7 such plants have been set up in the co-operative sector in Punjab, U.P., Gujarat etc. but no such provision has yet been made in Rajasthan. When the hon. Prime Minister toured our state, he assured us that this mill would be set up in our state. Therefore my submission is that this demand should be accepted at the earliest so that the state may be benefited.

I would like to submit something regarding Panchayati raj because I consider myself to be a product of it. I first of all became the sarpanch, then tehsil pradhan, followed by pradhan, M.L.A. and M.P. I am not the son of a rich person who gets elected as an M.P. straight away. I was only a poor farmer and started my life from the very grassroot.

I was fully associated with the Pan-

chayati Raj and it is very essential to strengthen this system. If at all we want to see the farmer to achieve economic prosperity. We must, as has been said by the Hon. Prime Minister, adopt the Panchayati Raj System. There should be decentralisation of power. Plans are being made by the Government of India and the State Governments as well. But what is their outcome, where are the benefits of these schemes. They do not reach the villages. Panchayati Raj can become strong if the Panchayats, the Panchayat Samitis and the Zila Parishads are strengthened and funds are made available to them from the district fund. Our objective to remove poverty and solve the unemployment problem will be achieved only when the Panchayati raj system is strengthened and vested with powers. In this system also, as has been said by some hon. Members, some wrong persons have entered and they are trying to misuse these institutions. Every effort should be made to get rid of these elements and facilities should be provided to these institutions. The problem of unemployment could be solved through the cooperative movement and economy could be made stronger. This task should be completed at the earliest so that various schemes may be completed early. This work should be completed by the next year end.

I wished to say a lot but had to yield to your order as you say that the time is very short. Therefore, with these words I conclude.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion of thanks to the Presidents Address moved by Shri Gadgil.

The country is celebrating Nehru Centenary these days and the steps taken by the Government to let the country proceed ahead are highly commendable. Our leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi toured the whole world

[Sh. K.D. Sultanpuri]

and countries of the world have regard for the 'Panchsheel' policy. The guidance based on this policy that India gave to the countries of the world is rarely expected from any other country. When Maldives was attacked recently by mercenaries, the Prime Minister of our country made all out efforts to provide protection to the island so that it could run its Government peacefully. Steps have also been taken in the direction of enhancing bilateral relations with Sri Lanka, Nepal and other neighbouring countries. Rajiv ji deserves our congratulations for this. A reference to extremism in Punjab has been made in the President's Address. This extremism is in operation with the assistance from some other country and the assistance still continues. Our leader declared war against the extremism and a mention to this effect has been made by the hon. President in his address that until and unless extremism is contained, we can not sit in peace. Steps so far taken in this direction are highly commendable. We held talks with Shrimati Benajir Bhutto after restoration of democracy in Pakistan and since then our relations with that country have improved. The Government will also make efforts to wipe out extremism spreading in Kashmir. More and more central assistance should be provided to State like Himachal Pradesh, Tehri Garhwal in U.P. and the area bordering Punjab so that such situations do not arise in these states. To-day the opposition people are not present here. Our leader never said any such thing that they are not with the country and he also never said that they are sympathizing with Khalistan. Rather the C.P.M and C.P.I. always extended their support to the state of affair prevailing in Punjab. For these people democracy can be established only when we talk of Fairfax or about removing Rajiv ji from power. During the days of Shrimati Gandhi also we saw the same attitude with these people who were making a demand "Indira Hatao aur Desh

Bachao". This was their slogan. But they have no leader. Every member has constituted his own group. There are several people who, even though not Members of the Lok Sabha, have constituted their own group. What guidance men of this type could give to the people of this country. The steps taken by our Government to solve the unemployment problem are quite laudable. While the Government is taking steps to provide employment opportunities to the educated unemployed and also strengthen the economy of our country, it should accord priority to improve the lot of Harijans and other backward people irrespective of their belonging to any community viz. Rajput, Brahmin etc. No teacher is prepared to accept a posting in for flung areas and people living in these localities qualify the exams in third divisions only. As a result of that they are not able to face any competition and their names are not registered in any employment exchange though they put up hard labour to strengthen the country. The farmer cannot maintain his livelihood from the produces of the land under his possession. That is why they need employment. So far as employment is concerned very few village people can join the nationalised banks and few Harijans, Adivasis and other tribals can join banking services because vacancies are filled through Competition exam. these people do not get ample opportunities to Compete in the examination. This is the reason that a number of posts in these banks remain vacant and the Government is not able to fill the backlog. The same is the position with regard to various central undertakings. In these undertakings also the Harijans and Adivasis do not get any opportunity as the backlog remains unfilled. It is not so that these people are not capable to come through any completion. If they are provided all the facilities they can also show their mettle. But the Government does not fill the backlog and does not provide necessary facilities to these people to enable them to qualify the competitive examination. You

should look into it. If you want to take the country ahead, those shortcomings must be overcome. To-day Shri Viswanath Pratap Singh is not present here. He claims that it is the credit of his party which provided the voting right to young people of 18 years old. On the contrary this was a decision taken by our leader in the recently concluded session of the Congress in Madras that the youths will be given this right. It is the decision of the Congress (I) that boys and girls of 18 years old should be given the voting right so that they may lend a helping hand in strengthening the country. Shri Dhillon, former Speaker of the Lok Sabha says that he views in the daily television advertisements that a girl when she attains 18 years of age is being considered to marry. But for the boys marriageable age is 21 years. He is of the view that the age limit for both the boys and the girls should be made equal so that both of them could go to the polling booths together to exercise their franchise. This view is expressed by learned and experienced people here. Shri Viswanath Pratap Singh is the leader of the Janata Dal. Earlier he used to be with us. He left our party, joined them and became its leader. I am astonished to note that they do not have any leader with them. Because whoever leaves our party and joins them becomes their leader. After becoming their leader people of his category start making statements that neither he will become the Prime Minister nor any Minister, he will not accept any real power. They use to say the same thing here also.

I come from Himachal Pradesh. The farmers of the State of Himachal Pradesh raised their production of apple, potato and vegetables and supplied them to different parts of the country. They deserve our thanks for this. But the farmers living in far flung areas still pass their days in difficulty in this modern time even. There are no roads in these areas. They bring the products on their back to road sides and then only the products reach market places. I,

therefore, request the Government to provide road facilities to them. This will help them get remunerative prices for their products and strengthen their economy. Lease deeds of land have been given to Adivasis and Harijan in these areas, but they have not been given actual possession. The land has been acquired by some other people. The Government should hold an enquiry into it so that possession of the land could be given to the right persons. This will enable the poor people work in their fields and maintain their livelihood. The state has a capacity of generating 20,000 MW power. The Government did a commendable job by according approval to Nathpa Jhakadi project in Himachal Pradesh. This is a big project where 1500 M.W. power will be generated. Similarly, there is Koal dam which will be constructed with the collaboration of U.S.S.R. Besides these two big projects, survey of many other projects has also been completed. I would therefore, request that work on all these projects should also be taken up.

Now I request the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting to establish a powerful television centre at Simla so that maximum people of Himachal Pradesh may get facility of watching the television programmes. There are some border areas also and people of these areas should also know about other parts of the country. There are many districts in Himachal like Kinnour, Rampur, Kulu and other interior areas, so much so that even high altitude areas of Simla, where neither television programmes can be seen properly nor any television centre has been established there. It is my submission that after survey, Government should set up some television centres in the aforesaid areas so that all the people may be benefited through the programmes of Television. Secondly, telecommunication system in Himachal Pradesh is also not working properly. even after taking decision on opening new post-offices in hilly-areas, these have not been set up in 2-3 years. I would

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ask the hon. Minister that post-offices should be opened immediately after taking a decision to that effect. Our many town post offices have been closed and post-masters have been transferred from there. I am at a loss to find any reason of closing the post-offices which have been in existence since British period. I would request the hon'ble Minister to arrange to reopen all such post-offices.

There are many cantonments in Himachal Pradesh since British period, perhaps, their total number is 7. Civilians also live in these areas but cantonment authorities create great problems for the civilians. They have no shops of their own. Every shop is auctioned every year. This practice should be stopped. I want that the people living in these areas should be permitted to construct houses according to their own will. They cannot construct their own houses in cantonment areas at present because army authorities do not permit them. I would request the hon'ble minister to take immediate steps to remove the difficulties of civilians living in those areas. Such situation should be created in all the cantonment areas like Kasauli, Sapatou, Jatoog, Dagshai cantonment etc. so that residents of these areas could run their business smoothly and their economic situation is improved.

20 Point Programme has been discussed in detail and has also been included in the President's Address but it is not being implemented in the cantonment areas. This programme should be implemented there as well. Benefits of 20 point programme should reach all the poor, scheduled tribes and backward people of the whole country without any discrimination. In cantonment areas, many Harijans, scheduled tribes and people living below the poverty line are deprived of the benefits of this programme. The Government employees of Himachal Pradesh are

being paid equally to the Punjab Government employees but you should give them more facilities due to hilly region so that they may not resort to agitation every now and then and may work for the development of the State. With these words, I am grateful to you for allowing me to express my views and I support the Motion.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have allowed me to express my views. I rise to support the Motion of Thanks which has been moved by Shri Gadgil on the President's Address. First of all, I want to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi because a condition has been developed in Rajasthan in the past due to drought which was perhaps unprecedented. More than half the cattle-wealth and every native of Rajasthan suffered because of this drought, but our hon. Prime Minister went from place to place in Rajasthan and assessed the situation and arranged the assistance Rs. 6.5 crore on behalf of the central Government. Rajasthan Government also contributed rupees 2 crore in addition to the amount of Rs. 6.5 crores and in this manner Rajasthan could be saved. Rajasthan could face the drought, save the cattle wealth and also improve the economic condition of the people. Many concrete steps have been taken there with this amount. Particularly, wells were dug to provide drinking water and irrigation facilities were provided and school buildings have also been constructed with that amount.

I and people of Rajasthan will always remain grateful to our hon. Prime Minister. The tradition of Rajasthan is that our people have always been faithful. People of Rajasthan have never remained behind in making supreme sacrifice for the sake of their country. People of Rajasthan are great patriots. We will have to ponder over dangers both from inside and outside the country. It will not be proper, if we find ourselves unable to save

the country today. Independence has been won after making great sacrifices passing through fiery tests and if we fail to protect the country, coming generations will never forgive us. Therefore we should forget all the differences and save our country.

There was a time when opposition leaders had opposed the purchase of weapons for the protection of the country. It was very shameful. If we ourselves condemn the purchase of weapons meant for security of the country, then can it be called patriotism?

The people like Mir Jafar and Jaichand born in this country should not be allowed to put her in chains again, but if it happens, the history will never forgive us. If these so called leaders of the country become successful in selling the country to grind their own are, this country and her coming generation will never forgive us.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to our Prime Minister for the way he has tackled the hazardous situation around the country and for which he really deserves appreciation. He has controlled the situation which was arising out of unfavourable environments in China, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangla Desh. It is a matter of pride that he has solved the problems of Punjab, Assam, Mizoram and Nagaland. The way our armed forces protected the democratically elected Government of Maldives has set an example, not only in the country but also throughout the world. Our Armed Forces have proved that they work honestly and enthusiastically on slight indication from our Prime Minister. The way our Prime Minister has handled the overall situation in and around our country is praise-worthy.

Mr. deputy speaker, Now I will talk about those people who want to harm the country, specially those sitting on the opposite benches. I do not believe that they would sell the country to grind their own axe. If they do

so, the pious land of India will never forgive them. Besides, I would also like to say that area of Rajasthan is a very backward one. I come from Jhunjhunu. There is a milk dairy plant in Jhunjhunu, although it is fully equipped but it remains closed. I do not know the reason for which it remains closed. It should be opened. Farmers of this area are facing great hardships of milk owing to closure of this plant. I hope that the Hon. Minister will take appropriate action to get it opened.

I thank the Hon. Prime Minister and also Shri Bhagatji that in response to a long standing demand for a T.V. Centre in Jhunjhunu, our hon. Minister Shri Krishna Kumar inaugurated it there. The people of Jhunjhunu are grateful for the same.

I appeal to the hon. Minister to set up an industrial growth centre in Jhunjhunu because soldiers and farmers live in this area. I have made an appeal in writing to set up an industrial growth centre and I hope that the hon. Minister would arrange to set up the same there at the earliest.

Our Rajasthan is still very backward so far railway is concerned. Very little attention has been paid towards Rajasthan in the railway budget for the current year. There is no day time train for Delhi from Jhunjhunu and Shekhavati area even today and no provision has been made for the same until now. I may submit that some link trains should be provided so that people may be able to come to Delhi from Shekhawati, Sikar and Jhunjhunu. A railway line was laid from Dabra to Sinhana for the copper project which is utilised for goods train. I have been demanding for the last four years to attach a passenger compartment in the goods train so that people working in the copper project can utilise the services of this train. But it is regrettable that no such provision has been made even in the current Budget. At least a passenger compartment should be pro-

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vided in the goods trains so that employees and the people of that area could travel by the same.

Shekhawati and Khetri areas in my constituency are hilly areas. All the facilities provided to hill areas should be provided there. This area is facing the problems of water, electricity and roads. All facilities should be provided to them.

Two districts of my constituency are still in dark Zone, where the farmers do not get any facility or subsidy. The subsidy provided for development projects, mainly for digging deep wells, is not reaching the farmers. Many times I have raised this matter of dark zone. I would request that Chirava area in Udaipur district continues to be a dark zone and, hence, it should be freed from dark zone.

There is auto-exchange in my constituency no doubt, but the district Jhunjhunu has not been provided with S.T.D. facility so far. I would request to provide that facility also.

There is acute problem of electricity in this area. Even though it is, hilly and desert area, farmers can be easily provided electricity by setting up solar energy and wind power stations. Attention should be paid to it.

The water level in our area is very low and it is difficult to get drinking water. Most of the areas have brackish water. A project was formulated for providing drinking water, but it is only for namesake. Indira Gandhi Canal is quite far off from our district. If the people of this area could get water from Indira Gandhi Canal, they would get a great relief as they would feel that, after all, they too have got sweet drinking water. A saying goes in our area that blood is cheaper than water, but the residents do not react sharply to it. They are patriots and work for the unity and integ-

ity of the country. They are truly faithful to their leaders. Muslims of that area revere their leader as prophet in the same way they pay obeisance to Khuda. If our leader orders us to jump on fire, we never think of the consequence and simply obey him. We highly respect our leaders. Members of other parties want to divide and sell the country for their selfish interests. Can the nation ever forget how some people have betrayed the country by establishing links with foreigners in Fairfax affair. Coming generations will never forgive them.

With these words, I would request you to fulfil my demands. I support the Hon. President's Address and thank you.

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI (Faizabad):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for having given me time to present my views on the Hon. President's Address. I would like to submit some points. The Hon. President's Address presents before us a glimpse of the working of the Government, its policies and achievements and the tasks ahead. This Parliament, this Lok Sabha, which is the supreme body of democracy provides an opportunity or discussions on different issues between the members of the ruling party and the opposition, which in turn help strengthening the democratic system. It is unfortunate that Members of opposition are not taking part in this discussion since yesterday and they are not ready to accept the facts also. There are some leaders of National Front, who do not have the courage to repeat their allegations, which they made outside the House-at Patna Maidan-even when pressurized by the people. These are the leaders who talk of ideals and ethics and are known as the stalwarts of the opposition, but when the Hon. Prime Minister and the leader of Congress Party, Shri Rajiv Gandhi comes out with a statement in the House that in some way, opposition is supporting the terrorist activities in Punjab-whether it is through silent acceptance or having relation

with the person who supports the demand for Khalistan or when it comes to suggesting any way out to check terrorism, all that they do is to stage walk out. They have no answer to this allegation which the Hon. Prime Minister made against them in the House. They do not give any importance to the fact that the reality should be presented before the country through the House.

I have heard it from the wise-men that when human body was created, it was given two eyes so that he could look at a thing from every perspective. Similarly, two ears were given to hear things and consider them from every angle, but was given only one tongue, so that one would properly think before speaking. Other opposition leaders should not do things which the leaders of National Front did one and half years ago. One of them said that he would never accept any post throughout his life, but just after seven-eight months, he accepted a post. As the wise men have given wise definitions of human body, I think that, while using their tongue against the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, against the Congress Government, or the country's set up, the opposition should see the facts, think over them and then speak. Having said this, I shall revert to the Hon. President's Address.

In the Hon. President's Address, on the one hand we got a picture of country's progress, and on the other, there is a resolve of the Government also for the development, integrity and stability of the country and for maintaining the proper position of India in the world. This strong resolve has helped the Government to tide over the severe drought conditions. Despite drought situation, there has been 3.6 per cent growth in our economy. We have also made progress in the field of industrialisation. The 17 per cent increase in bank loan for the farmers speaks for the Government's policy.

Farmers are the backbone of the nation. Their progress in the field of agriculture and

the use of various new farming techniques can strengthen the nation. This has been mentioned in the Presidential Address. We have seen it in practice too. The Government took concrete steps to end corruption. Corruption was not limited to the economic sphere alone but had entered the social and political spheres also. The Government has tried to root out corruption from these places. When the young Prime Minister hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi took office people had high hopes of him. The first call he gave was to remove corruption at all levels and we have to make efforts in this direction. In the political sphere efforts have been made in this direction. If defection is one of the reasons behind corruption it should be curbed. We should also keep off gang leaders who take advantage of this system during elections. In this direction a step has been taken towards electoral reforms. On behalf of the country's youth I thank hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi for presenting a gift to them by lowering the voting age to 18 years. I would like to give some suggestions in this context. If provisions in the last Bill were necessary we should also see that the electoral machinery is expansive enough to carry on revision of electoral rolls on a continuous basis. Revision work should not be a 10-15 day affair subsequent to the notification of the Election Commission. Revision should be a continuous process wherein the names of people who die are deleted and those who become eligible to cast their votes are added. A separate machinery should be set up for this purpose.

Today we are celebrating the birth centenary of Jawaharlal Nehru. It was he who was behind our Planning process which took shape in the form of Five Year Plans. The progress made by the Public Sector is reflected in the President's Address. The investment made in the Public Sector should be proportionate to the population of the State. I have the figures for Bihar. 10.3% of the country's population lives in Bihar

[Sh. Nirmal Khattri]

whereas public sector investment in the State is around 2.6%. Same is true of Uttar Pradesh. Public sector units should be set up in backward areas. We should find ways to do this keeping in mind the population of every State. My constituency of Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh is a backward area. There is need to set up a public sector unit over there for the development of the district and Uttar Pradesh as a whole.

Recently the Hon. Prime Minister spoke on the system of Panchayati Raj. We have to think of ways to vest them with more powers. Panchayats should be strengthened financially so that they could effectively contribute towards the development of the districts. Elections to the Zila Parishads and Block Samitis in my area have been held but they lack adequate funds for development work and upkeep of roads. Aid can be granted to them separately or through the D.R.D.A. If we want them to be financially strong we shall have to provide them more and more funds so that they can solve their problems effectively.

The Budget shall be presented to the House today in the evening. Unemployment is an important issue affecting our youth. Hopefully, this Budget will throw up some tangible solutions to this problem.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, obeying your order, I shall end my speech here.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota):
Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I support the Motion of thanks on the President's Address moved by hon. Shri Gadgil. The Presidential Address describes in detail the progress made by our Government in the past year. While praising the Government's public-oriented programmes. I thank the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for making our foreign policy work towards improving

India's relations with China, Sri Lanka and Pakistan. This is an important development for the whole sub-continent.

The behaviour of the Opposition in the recent past is deplorable. These people do not have any policy. They concoct baseless allegations to tarnish the image of the Hon. Prime Minister, the ruling party and its ranks. All this is being done with the objective of coming into power. They have not clarified as to what would be their economic policy and how they would improve conditions in the country. Apart from criticism they do not seem to have any plan of action. Whereas our Government helped the states of Gujarat and Rajasthan when they were hit by drought for 4-5 years in succession. Government assistance saved lakhs of human lives and cattle wealth. We thank the hon. Prime Minister for taking special interest in helping the people of Rajasthan. He saved the agricultural set-up in the State from collapsing and increased loans to farmers from Rs. 18 crores to Rs. 25 crores. This is also a welcome step.

But problems of farmers are such that we have not been able to solve them till date. They are denied remunerative prices for their produce. They are exploited everywhere. They have to pay many taxes. They are not provided the relief that they need.

Sugarcane farmers and other farmers in my constituency do not get remunerative price for their produce. The entire process should be looked into so that farmers are not discriminated against. They should get reasonable price for their produce and timely irrigation facilities. Their economic condition should become stronger.

The hon. Member who spoke before me mentioned that many applications from farmers for electricity connections are pending. They need connections for pumpsets. Hardly 20-30 connections are provided for a

'tehsil' with a population of one lakh. Small farmers should be provided with pump-sets. As it is, water is not available in Rajasthan and where water is available, no connections are provided. Where connections are provided the farmers have to wait for 10 years. This matter needs to be looked into as ours is a country of farmers. How can we hope to strengthen the Indian economy without improving the lot of farmers?

So many are the instances of excesses perpetrated by official dom that it is hard to go into them all. For example, when a farmer sells his produce in the market the total income of the market is spent in a limited area. The source from where the farmer brings his goods is not checked. His produce should be purchased at the source and the money utilised for the development of the area. It should not be used in a limited area only. This creates dissatisfaction among farmers. These minor issues need our attention.

Schemes such as 'Kutir Jyoti' have been introduced. These should be developed further. Under this scheme, the poor, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should get benefits.

15.00 hrs.

It would be quite beneficial if the target is raised. The Government should pay more attention to link the rural areas with roads. The condition of these areas is bad to the extent that farmers face a lot of inconveniences in taking their produce to the market. There is hardly any block in the country whose more than half of villages are linked with main roads. Hence this work is required to be accomplished on priority basis. We cannot expect the rural areas to develop unless they are linked with roads. So I would like to urge upon the Government to allocate more funds for development of rural areas as also more attention is required to be paid to

provide more link roads in rural areas.

Lowering of voting age to 18 years by the Government is also a good step in right direction which deserves to be appreciated. As regards schemes, no doubt all schemes formulated by the Government are good, but the bureaucracy prevails upon them. It would not be possible to implement the schemes properly unless the workers participation and involvement of local people are ensured. Unless check and balance is ensured and assistance of public representatives is sought for, no scheme can be successfully implemented. The self-employment scheme is a good one, but its implementation has been left to the bureaucracy alone. They sanction loans at their discretion, as a result of which genuine persons are denied to its benefits. All the schemes under operation are good one but due to their faulty implementation, they do not yield good results.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

As regards Public Sector, particularly Banks, I would like to say that development work has been carried out very rapidly after nationalisation of banks and a large number of persons have been given loans. But corruption has also increased side by side. People have to grease the palms of the officials to get their work done. Such malpractices, if not removed, earn bad name for the Government and it has to bear the brunt of it. So radical changes are required to be made in the functioning of banks without any further delay. If necessary, services of experts in the system may be taken for rectifying the defects so that corruption could be checked.

In the end, I would like to submit a few words about Panchayati Raj System. Our hon. Prime Minister has rightly emphasised

[Sh. Shanti Dhariwal]

upon strengthening Panchayati Raj System as it is the need of the hour. But mere slogans and speeches won't do. Panchayati Raj won't be strengthened in the real sense unless adequate financial and sanctioning powers are vested in 'Panches' and 'Sarpanches' of the villages. For the elections sake, Panchayats elections in Rajasthan have been held, but this wouldn't strengthen Panchayatiraj system. The State Government have not made available the amount of grant-in-aid for the last two years. About 80% of Panchayat Bhawans have been lying closed. They do not have money even to pay the salary to sweepers, because their only source of income is grant-in-aid from the Government. In order to strengthen Gram Panchayats, the Government will have to give financial powers to them. A demand has been made to bring a bill in the current session itself for strengthening Panchayatiraj system. To my view, firstly we have to see the relations the concerned State Governments are having with the representatives elected in Panchayats elections and what sorts of powers they have been given or whether their powers have been increased or curtailed. In the States, Government functionaries like BDO and DDO are so powerful that they function in arbitrary manner while the elected representatives have no power. Panchayats should be provided its own source of income and lump sum amount of money should be given to them so that they may be able to draw their annual development plan in accordance with their financial capacity. So long as such provision is not made, it would be going to an eye-wash only which will, in stead of providing any good, will do harm rather. The equal amount which we are spending for urban development is required to be spent on rural development also. Our country cannot progress without this. Priority will have to be accorded to all round rural development. Financial powers will have to be given to Panchayatiraj sys-

tem, so as to minimise the intervention of the State Government in their functioning and provide legal sanction of the decision taken by them. With these words, I conclude and I support this Motion.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on President's Address moved by Shri V.N. Gadgil. History stands testimony to it that our country has been facing floods and drought at one time or the other for the last three years. Besides, we have been engaged in fighting those forces which ought to wreck the unity and integrity of our country. In spite of being confronted by the problem of law and order, India under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi made tremendous progress. It is a commendable achievement and for this our administration as well as concerned persons deserve to be congratulated. Despite several bottlenecks, our growth rate increased from 3.5 percent to 9 percent. As regards inflation, whole-sale price index has come down from ten percent to five percent and consumer price Index from ten percent to eight percent. Similarly, target fixed for banks for agricultural sector has also increased by 17 percent. Similarly, loans to be provided by NABARD has registered 30% increase from Rs. 1800 crore to Rs. 2550 crore. We congratulate the Government for this achievement twenty five million beneficiaries have been benefited under N.R.D.P. Equally impressive achievements have been made by the Government under NREP. But the Hon. Prime Minister wants the common people to be benefited by those achievements. He wants to create a new economic system in the country through decentralisation of powers so that projects could be made and implemented at district level itself. But the bureaucracy is a major stumbling block in the attainment of these goals. These obstacles are created by none less than those persons who are responsible to implement the schemes. It is a matter of great regret that

several measures taken, the Government could not be able to control them. Our future generations won't forgive us for that. The way in which revolution should have been brought in this country, it has not been brought and our dreams were not fulfilled for which history will never forgive us. I would submit something about the procedure of sanctioning loans. The district authorities and bank officials organised a *loanmela* in my constituency Satna 7-8 months ago. But I was neither informed nor counselled in this regard, and all sorts of malpractices were committed in distributing loans. If a buffalo is purchased at a price of Rs. 500/-, it was charged Rs. 1,500/- from the farmer and so on. I furnished all sorts of proofs with affidavits to the concerned authorities, some of them were arrested even. But no further action is being taken against them. If we continue to take lenient view against such persons, all our achievements will be rendered futile. Similarly, the Hon. President in his Address has mentioned the problem of unemployment and price-rise. I would like to make a few points in this regard. In spite of our high achievements, we have not been able to solve the problem of unemployment. I would like to cite an example of my own constituency Satna and Vindhya Pradesh where big industrialists have set up cement factories but it is most regretting that the local people have not been given employment there. There is no one there to hear their grievances. All efforts on my part as well as on the part of local social service organisations did not yield any fruitful result and we have lost all hope in managing employment for them in local factories. We often talk about improvement in environment. It is good that the Minister of Industries is also present here. Cement industries emits thick smokes which pollute the entire environment of the area, because no action is taken against those influential industrialists. As a result of this pollution, local people living in a radius of 20 miles suffer from hazardous diseases like cancer, Tuberculo-

sis, eye infections as well as intestinal diseases but administration does not pay any heed to it. The authorities, whether they were of the State Government or the Central Government, are so careless that they give a clean chit to the owners of the factories without bothering about the hazardous effects. The Hon. President has made a mention of the Nehru Centenary Celebrations in his Address and also referred to the various work to be undertaken by the Government at this occasion.

I want to point out one shortcoming here. When we are celebrating the birth centenary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was not only a great leader of our country but of the world as well and we have celebrated the birth centenary of late Shri G.B. Pant also, I think that much more needs to be done in this regard. Birth Centenaries of Maulana Azad and Frontier Gandhi Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan should also be celebrated on their respective birth anniversaries. So far, no significant work has been undertaken in this direction. Azad Bhawan was built to perpetuate the memory of Maulana Azad, and his entire personal collection of books were donated to it. The intention behind building Azad Bhawan was that it would be a centre of our culture, civilization and academic activities and will help in establishing good relations with the West Asian and other countries of the world. Similarly, Teen Murti House was dedicated to the memory of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Teen Murti Bhawan and Azad Bhawan are both located in Delhi and in this connection, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that there is considerable difference in the functioning of these two establishments. If my voice reaches the Government and if it is interested in paying heed to what I am saying, then it may get it verified that Azad Bhawan which was established to perpetuate the memory of Maulana Azad has been reduced merely to a centre of singing and dancing. I am not against sing-

[Sh. Aziz Qureshi]

ing and dancing and I think that the singers and dancers should be encouraged in every way and they should be protected and patronised but patronising them does not mean that the other objectives for which Azad Bhawan was established should be lost sight of and it should be converted into a centre of music and dance. Even his personal correspondence and letters have not been preserved. I want the Government to pay attention and take necessary action in this regard.

Similarly, the birth centenary of Badshah Khan is approaching and Government should pay attention in that direction as well. Such programmes should be prepared from now onwards which show the right path to the whole country. I had demanded earlier also that the name of Delhi University should be changed to Ghaffar Khan University. I had raised this matter under Rule 377 and other Rules and I also received the reply from the Government that this matter is under consideration, but no action has been taken so far in this regard. I would request the Government once again to re-name the Delhi University as Badshah Khan University so that we are able to pay appropriate tribute to a great freedom fighter of this country.

Similarly, I have made repeated demands during the past four years for setting up of a T.V. centre at Satna. The hon. Minister had also assured us several times that this work would commence shortly but I cannot understand as to why this area is not receiving his attention even after 4 years in spite of the fact that dacoits and terrorists have held sway for centuries in this area and the people are always under their threat. I cannot understand as to why there is delay in providing modern facilities in free India. I demand that a T.V. centre should be established at Satna at the earliest.

There is so much of talent for sports available among the youth, industrial and agricultural labour in our area that if proper encouragement and protection is provided to them, they may perhaps excel in this field. I would demand that for these young budding sportsmen, industrial and agricultural labourers, an indoor stadium should be constructed and the Centre should extend special assistance to M.P. Government for this purpose. With these words, I support this motion and express my gratitude for having provided me an opportunity to make my submission.

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the President's Address. The hon. President started his address by referring to the fundamental principles as laid down by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Therefore, first of all, I would like to draw the attention of the House in this direction. As this year is the birth centenary year of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, therefore, it follows naturally that the people of this country who are enjoying the fruits of his efforts which he made to make the country independent, should remember him and follow the basic policies which he gave to the nation. He set before us some very significant principles, namely, democracy, secularism, non-alignment and socialism. But I think that we have not followed his policies in the real sense. I feel that those policies are being eroded. This matter requires serious consideration and the time has come to seriously think about it. So far as secularism is concerned, we have adopted it as a national policy but it is seen that our top religious heads, irrespective of the religion they belong to, including persons like Maulana Bukhari and Shankaracharya of Puri are raising religious issues lightheartedly in order to take undue advantage of the policy of secularism. This is not good. Serious thought should be given to this aspect. Whatever problems we are facing in the country today is the consequence of our

narrow mindedness. Today, parochialism is thriving which is not proper. I shall request everyone to give a serious thought to this aspect.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the common citizen is concerned, he has kept himself aloof. We hear about the killings going on in Punjab everyday. But the people in general have remained aloof. The Hindus and Sikhs are not divided on this account. This is not due to any political leader but due to the age-old traditions. It is unfortunate that the political leaders who are responsible for governing the country are not following the traditions as the common people are doing. Therefore, it has to be considered seriously by all sections of society as to what are the reasons behind light-heartedness and lack of seriousness that has crept in our political and social life. I would like to draw the attention of the House to this aspect.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to cite an example from my constituency in Rajasthan. During the past 4 years or since the last General Elections, there have been occurrences of Hindu Muslim riots in this area which has led to communal tension. 4 or 5 persons were killed which has resulted in the atmosphere becoming bitter. Nothing of this kind was seen 40 to 50 years ago. I have closely watched the rule of kings in the bygone times. I fail to understand as to why these religious feelings are creating an atmosphere of bitterness in the country in spite of our best efforts. You may be aware that during the time of partition, crores of refugees from Pakistan came to Rajasthan, and crores of Indians went to Pakistan. You may be knowing, and it is a chapter of history now, that barring some areas around Delhi, violent incidents did not occur anywhere else. But, today even in my small constituency, riots have taken place 3 or 4 times and it is a fact that besides the persons who are behind these riots, some political leaders are involved as well. The fact is, that it is the

educated youth who are involved in the riots and not any big leader. This is a dangerous trend because young people of today who have been born in the post-independent period and who should have been more secular, are more parochial. This is a matter which requires serious thinking. I want to cite an example in this connection.

In a village under Mangeha Police Station, a dispute took place in which 4 persons were killed. I reached that village 3 or 4 days after the incident. I talked to the Hindus and Muslims who were under tension at that time. I asked them that when they have been living in peace for centuries, then why did they quarrel now? They said that they were not involved in the clash nor were they interested in getting involved and that they had been living in peace for centuries. In the meantime, someone mentioned it to me that the festival of Dussehra was approaching and would be celebrated after 7 or 10 days and that the local headman or the Patel would kill Ravana as per the custom of the village. Incidentally, that Patel was a Muslim. I inquired that when a riot has taken place and 4 persons have been killed and there is so much of tension prevailing, will a Muslim Patel come to participate in the Dussehra festivities and kill Ravana as per the custom? I was informed that this has been the tradition and that the Patel will come and play the role of Rama and will kill Ravana. This sort of feeling exists in spite of the prevailing tension. They told me that they are strongly united and the riots were engineered by outsiders. Thereafter, the Patel said that he had made contributions to the funds which were required to make the kiosk of Lord Hanuman. These were the words of a Muslim Patel.

I have submitted that before independence the local ruler ruled in the name of religion. He was a Hindu and his name was Braj Raj. But there was so much of goodwill among the people that the Muslim Patel

[Sh. Jujhar Singh]

would kill Ravana and religious sentiments were not exploited. Today, in the post-independent country, when we have adopted secularism as the basic principle, so much of divisions have been created that the values set before us by Pandit Nehru have been badly eroded. In fact, I would say that we, the politicians, regardless of the party we belong to, are responsible for it and it is unfortunate that we do not take this responsibility seriously.

As regards democracy, it is true that elections are held every 5 years but now-a-days violence and money power play an important role. I contested the election for the first time in 1952 and I have been contesting every election since then. I have seen those times as well as the present. I think that the spirit of election today is not what it was 40 years ago. Elections results do not reflect the actual feelings of the people. So many allurements are given to the voters and we should not take them in a light-hearted way. We should give this matter a serious thought. Today, all of us will have to think of the measures for strengthening our democracy.

I want to draw your attention to the new policies formulated by the Hon. Prime Minister.

The Hon. Prime Minister has laid great emphasis on strengthening the Panchayati Raj and it is a good and welcome decision that they want to strengthen the Panchayati Raj.

In this connection, I may say only this much that the number of educated people in villages has been increased and they are as educated as we are here in this House. The Pradhan, Sarpanch and Pramukhs of the villages are highly qualified and they behave in responsible manner because they are

directly connected with that land. The time has come when we should delegate more powers to them.

I would like to state that there is three-tier system of Rajasthan Panchayat Raj. It is working well and therefore it should be introduced at other places also. But it has been observed that in the elections for Gram Pradhans and District Pramukhs, the people from cities come and contest. Therefore, only those people, who are associated with villages and have business activities there should be allowed to contest elections. The elections were held in our villages six months ago and it was observed that some undesirable elements secured the party tickets and contested those elections and consequently spirit of Panchayati Raj vanished. The manner in which our Prime Minister wants to strengthen the Panchayati Raj should be translated in letter and spirit in villages. If somehow the people from cities manipulate and contest these elections in villages and if they win, then they will act in an arbitrary manner and spoil the entire structure of villages. I, therefore, would request you to strengthen the Panchayati Raj and give priority to the people from village itself and not allow the infiltration from outside.

Our Prime Minister has decided and formulated a new policy to accord priority to women in every field of life. I also agree with the view that without the progress of women, country cannot make any progress. I request you to give adequate representations to the women in every field. But it is regretted that at present the number of educated women in villages is very less.

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): The ladies might not possess degrees but they have capability. They can give better performance than men.

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH: I respect the feelings of women and I agree that they should be given priority in every field of life but reservation policy creates tension in the society. The tension should be removed. The Government should definitely give preference to the poor, ladies and people of Scheduled Castes but at the same time, steps should be taken remove the tension which is increasing in the society. Today people do not have patience to listen to the truth. Therefore, efforts should be made to remove the misgivings which are cropping up along with good things. It is in interest of the country.

Our Prime Minister has initiated a very good scheme of food processing. It will help in development of villages and the cultivators will get remunerative prices for their produce. In this connection, I urge that the processing unit should be set up in villages. It will serve no purpose if they are set up in cities. Since formation of this Ministry, I have been requesting.....(*Interruptions*).... I want to say that there is rich production of oranges and citrus plants and there is lot of wastage also. The crops worth crores of rupees are damaged. I had requested him to set up the processing unit at Bhiwani Mandi of Jhalwada. Thus, a beginning would be made and people will also come to know about the setting up of new Department.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views. Although I wanted to speak a little more but as you are ringing the bell continuously, I conclude.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr, Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks proposed by Mr. Gadgil and seconded by Mr. Bhatia on the Address of the esteemed President to the joint session of both the Houses of Parliament on 21st of this month.

The President has surveyed the economic scene and I feel very happy that he has generated quite a lot of hope with the people. The President feels, and I agree with him, that the public sector has performed well and the rate of growth has satisfactory. The President also felt that the industrial growth exceeded eight percent per annum in the past four years. In the infrastructure sector, there has been good initiative. As per the nuclear programme, India is somewhere on the world map and I express my satisfaction.

Getting the advantage of the democratic process and planning to the grass-root level, the Prime Minister's idea of organising what is now known as third tier, is a very welcome idea. I am a member of the Consultative Committee on Personnel etc. where the Prime Minister presides over the meetings there was a sub-committee which formulated these recommendations. I have the privilege of knowing how best the Prime Minister wanted to contribute to the idea of organising the village level, the panchayat level, the Block level and the District level. District is the focal point for all development in India and benefits of the development must trickle down to that level. Therefore, this idea received great attention from the esteemed President and I am very happy on that account.

Coming to international relations, the President has expressed satisfaction over the fact that the Prime Minister tried to organise very good relations with China. I won't say, there is a break through but there are signs of relations getting cordial with China and it is a very heartening situation.

As for Pakistan, the Prime Minister took initiative during SAARC meeting to organise better relations and there is some hope. After all, a democratic Pakistan is better for us than the situation of military dictatorship. I hope that India and Pakistan will come

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closer despite the stress and strains that some obscurantist elements try to generate.

In some areas I would have desired the President to express. Even briefly it would have been sufficient, But the President has not touched upon these subjects. I will now come to rural poverty. It is a broad area. In fact, the poverty line needs to be redefined. There are figures which I do not accept. Some people say that so many people have come over this side of the poverty line. But I see that the rural poverty is growing because the rich people are getting richer and that is the defect in the planning. I will come to that later.

Sir, our development has been patchy. I have all along felt that Jawaharlal Nehru deserved. We deserve him. For a decade more, had he lived, he would have reviewed the process of planning which he had started. Anyway, there is a patchy development. Some areas are totally feudal and some areas are totally capitalistic and when I say how the dogs are treated in the big business man house, I remember that in the slums men and women and swine live together and men and women do not get better treatment. Of course, our country is democratic. We have done planning and we have so much to our credit. We should be proud of our achievement. But the situation is there. So, I feel pained to say that the President did not say a word about slums which are growing, not only in Calcutta, not only in Bombay but even in Delhi where there are no big industries and we have not arrested the slums coming up in these cities. In R.K. Puram you can see how slums are growing and I would wish that the esteemed President had mentioned something about the slums and how these could be removed. Then, Sir, there are so many areas which have not been touched and I would not like to go into them.

Sir, the esteemed President has mentioned about the New Education Policy which will be for our society. I feel that Education deserves a lot of attention because that is the basic thing for all development. The Human Resources Development Ministry is not just the Education Ministry now. It is a very important Ministry and this Ministry should take the responsibility of Education policy. Now, we must have feedback and we must review whether this policy answers the aspirations of the Ministry. The Human Resources Development Ministry has to look into the things. Now, what is happening in the universities? They have given a long rope to the Universities. I will not be springing a surprise on this House. I may inform that the Court of Aligarh Muslim University had not been meeting for years now. Can the Vice Chancellor have the authority to refuse to meet? Several Members of the Parliament are the Members of the Court of Aligarh Muslim University. I am happy as a Member of the Court of Jawaharlal Nehru University, the meetings take place there regularly. What right has the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University to refuse to hold a meeting of the Court? Can this be tolerated? Can this licence be given to a Vice-Chancellor? What does the Ministry of Human Resources Development do? Now, you see these people get into the Chair and how they refuse to come out of that Chair. There is some vested interest in holding this Chair. Now, he is refusing to vacate. The President should have mentioned that the Universities will have courts and the courts will meet regularly, the same Vice-Chancellor goes somewhere and in order to get extension, he says.

[Translation]

The only way to save Urdu seems to be that its script should be changed.

[English]

This is not acceptable. Urdu is not the

language of the Muslims. But we can never accept to change the script. That is the basic thing. Urdu should receive as much treatment as it deserves. So, the same Vice-Chancellor has the cheek to say, before the very nose of the President of India who is the Visitor of the University, that the Court is not meeting. It is an insult to this House that six Members of this august House are the Members of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University and the Vice-Chancellor has become a despot. He should be removed from that Chair and he should be made answerable to the Parliament. This is what the President should have done.

Now, Sir, I will briefly touch the economy of Jammu and Kashmir State about which our esteemed President did not say anything. Mr. Chairman, some people have raised fingers against the accord between the Congress and the National Conference of Jammu & Kashmir State. They are very much wrong. The accord will stand because the accord has been signed for the upliftment of the people of that backward State and my party wholeheartedly supports this accord between not only Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Dr. Farooq Abdullah, but between the Congress(I) and the National Conference. After all, these two parties have been secular parties, nationalist parties, and they stood all the time for secularism, nationalism and democracy. There was no difference of opinion. So, we tried to bury the hatchet and we came forward for an accord and that accord will stand because through the accord we want to organise a very great economic development in that backward State. But, Sir, there are some problems which the Central Government should look into. First is that this is a very wrong thing. For years it has continued—the proportion of loan and grant made available to the Jammu and Kashmir State. If you compare Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir State—I will not go to North-Eastern States because I am not satisfied how the funds are

being spent here. But that is a broader question that I found lot of wastage and corruption etc., but I cannot give the details now. But as for comparing the two States, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir State, they have the same topography. Of course, Himachal Pradesh is in a better position because it is connected with Delhi, it is connected with Punjab, it has good road system and it is nearer the capital of India and it has received so many benefits in the public sector industry. But Jammu and Kashmir State has lagged behind. Yet, Himachal Pradesh is receiving 90 percent of all the funding which comes from the Central Government, Himachal Pradesh receives 90 percent as grant and 10 percent as loan and Jammu and Kashmir State receives 70 percent as loan and 30 percent as grant. And some of the people pretend to be wiser, maybe in the Government, and tell us, 'Why do you worry? Money comes from the Central Government this way or that way.' They are absolutely wrong. I am a student of economics. When you make plan allocation, you take away a chunk by way of principal amount and you take away a great chunk by way of interest and what we get is only a wage bill. There is no scope for development in Jammu and Kashmir State. I am not quarreling in the vein of a person who has animosity. No, we are friends, but we must understand, we cannot leave it to the wisdom of a Planning Minister or a Finance Minister. We have to join our heads and understand because the average Kashmiri, the average member of the Jammu and Kashmir society, is very much annoyed with the Central Government on this treatment because we don't have money for development. It is a question of development and something should be done and this advice should not be given by those people because sycophancy is not going to help this country, you come to brass tacks and feel the situation as a nationalist. The Jammu and Kashmir State is an integral part of India, no power on earth can separate Jammu and

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Kashmir State from the Union of India. It is a union of hearts. But one thing is, we must take care to see how Jammu and Kashmir will be developed as an integral part of this great country.

Sir, I was raising this issue today and I differed with Mr. Kalpanath Rai. We have no electricity. You have the richest potential of electricity, more than 18 MW, I don't say, 'Harness that potential only for the Jammu and Kashmir State.' You harness that for the entire country. There should be a National Grid, but give us some electricity. There is shut down for four days in a week. That adds to the situation of some miscreants who raise hullabaloo there and that difficulty has to be removed. Why I was crossed with Mr. Kalpanath Rai and I wanted Mr. Sathe to answer the question was because when he became Minister, he was perhaps not believing in the chair that he was holding, and he shot circulars to us saying 'give suggestions'. I put one or two circulars in the dustbin, but the third circular I answered, and I spent three hours for it, and thereafter he took no action. He cannot create a *tamasha*. He should have gone to Srinagar because I had raised this problem here because there is a shut down. I told Mr. Sathe, 'Give us electricity.' There is enough electricity in Salal. We could not take that electricity because there are no transmission lines. Mr. Kalpanath Rai cannot brag here. He is a Minister and he is answerable to me, answerable to the people of Jammu and Kashmir State. They must work. Why didn't you go to Jammu and Kashmir State where there is power shut down for four days in a week? And you will produce a statement here and try to enlighten me.

Therefore, Sir, so far as power shortage is concerned, if it is due to transmission line, somebody must be responsible for that. Why do not we have transmission line? Mr. Sathe,

of course, came out with the statement that he knew the misery and he would find a solution. But it will take a long time. Till then, who is going to wait. You give us some relief in the near future.

We have a very sizeable problem of educated unemployed. The reason is, long before many States in India took to reforms, we were the people who performed the role of catalytic agents. In several States in India, there was no land reform. It goes to the credit of Sheikh Abdullah, Shere-e-Kashmir who introduced land reforms and gave the land to the tillers. Similarly, we made education free from class one to M.A., Ph.D. We are now facing a funny situation. If the Government of India does not come to our rescue, then the problem will remain. Of course, the Press writes very sharply to the situation. Every time they even compare the situation of Jammu & Kashmir State to that of Punjab. There is no question of that. The problem is when there is no electricity, no development, road gets closed, sometimes even petrol is to be sent by air and educated unemployment is growing, then somebody has to find the solution. Therefore, I must give credit to the Prime Minister who tries to rise to the occasion, tries to solve our difficulties. But I feel, bureaucrats are not ready for that. This is no occasion. May-be I bring a motion whether the country is being run by politicians or being run by bureaucrats. Several times, the Prime Minister made promises to us. Those promises are not being redeemed. One of the Secretaries had crossed sword with me because it does not touch his skin. It touches the skin of the politicians. Therefore, the promises made by the Prime Minister to the people of Jammu & Kashmir should be redeemed.

Finally, I feel there is growing inflation in the country. We suffer the most because we are in the far flung areas. It is not mentioned in the President's Address. We suffer the most because we have a difficult terrain and

we bear the transportation cost. Therefore, inflation in Jammu & Kashmir is at the highest peak.

Finally, I must thank the esteemed President for his thought-provoking Address.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to support the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri V.N. Gadgil and seconded by Shri R.L. Bhatia, on the Address made by the President of India to Parliament on 21st February, 1989.

15.54 hours

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

At the outset, I must say that as compared to the conditions that prevailed in this country at the time when the hon. Prime Minister the performance of the Government was remarkable under very unusual circumstances took charge as Prime Minister, the President has rightly given a gist of achievements made during the last one year and he has also rightly given a review of the total development of this country during the last 40 years, this year being the birth centenary of the hon. late Panditji. It is a joy to note that democracy, secularism, socialism and non-alignment which are the real pillars of our modern nationhood have gone deep into this country. As we all know, it was, during one of the darkest hours of history of this country that four years back, under the gloom of the assassination of Shrimati Indiraji, a massive mandate was given to the Congress and under the dynamic leadership of our beloved Prime Minister Shri Rajivji, the reigns of administration have been taken. The challenges that we had to face were several both within the country and outside. As many hon. Members have pointed out and also as mentioned in President's Address, our problems with China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri

Lanka and throughout the border of our country, were tremendous. But, we are fortunate that we faced them very boldly, and with the initiatives taken by our Prime Minister, today we are in a better position to consolidate the work which has been going on here during the last 40 years of our independence.

Four years back, the question was not the real development of our country. It was the question of the very survival of this country and whether the unity and integrity of this country could be retained and whether we will be able to withstand as a nation. But, fortunately during the last four years under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister, we are today a great nation.

Coming to the development both the Address of the President and the Economic Review, give a very rosy picture of our economy. In spite of the unprecedented drought in one part of the country and the fury of the nature in some other parts, the Economic Survey has projected an over-all growth of 9%. It has been proved that the liberal industrial policy initiated in 1985 has shown good results. For the fifth year in succession, there is a record growth of 8% in industrial production. These achievements are the result of the implementation of the new industrial policy by reducing the procedural impediments to industrial growth, increased emphasis on capacity creation, upgradation of technology etc. For the first time in the last several years, the rate of inflation has come down considerably both in the whole sale price index and in the consumer price index. However, the Survey has also warned us to be more cautious on two of the major areas: One is with regard to the balance of payment and the other is with regard to industrial sickness. Despite 24% growth in exports, the trade deficit is estimated to be Rs. 6,600 crores. It has been revealed that this deficit was largely due to the increase of imports which come to about 27.54%. Unless very

[Sh. A. Charles]

careful monitoring of our import export policy is done, in spite of the over-all growth, there will be tremendous pressure on the balance of payments. Hence it is essential to design our policy in a manner which discourages as far as possible the use of foreign exchange for production and assembling of unessential goods.

The Economic Survey has also revealed that the growing incidence of the industrial sickness could prove to be a very serious problem.

16.00 hrs.

It has been reported that there are about 1,60,000 sick units which have been financed by the nationalised banks alone. The outstanding bank credit involved is about Rs. 6750 crores in these sick units. It is really regrettable that no serious attempt or study has been made to identify the real cause of sickness in these units and chalk out a scheme for making them viable. I would like to point out just one area where such sickness prevails i.e. the Textile industry. A sum of about Rs. 750 crores was earmarked in the Seventh Plan for the modernisation of textile mills. In answering one of the questions in the last Session of this Lok Sabha, it was reported that out of the sum of Rs. 750 crores, almost Rs. 650 crores had been spent but no real results on modernisation have been achieved. It had also been answered in this House that no real study was made, no monitoring was made and no substantial improvement was made in spite of the modernisation. So, the sum of Rs. 750 crores was almost a waste. In one of the Study Groups conducted, I was able to go to Calcutta to see one of the textile mills there. When we were meeting the workers, we asked them about the problems of that particular mill. The workers stated that there were several reasons like power shortage,

lack of raw-materials and insufficient working capital etc. (*Interruptions*) They had stated that these were the reasons for sickness apart from making modernisation. The pity is that Rs. 750 crores were spent for modernisation but no effort was made to solve the other constraints such as non-availability of raw-materials, etc. No effort was made to provide sufficient funds for working capital and providing sufficient electricity for the mills. Unless all these are taken together, I am afraid, the desired results could not be achieved. I would, therefore, strongly plead that a study on this be kindly made to improve the position. I would suggest that the financial institutions must be asked to monitor the progress when funds are given to various industries. The real problems must be sorted out and improvements should be made for the development of these industries.

I would conclude my speech by pointing out only one aspect. When all these developments are being made, I am sorry to say about the role played by the Opposition in the last four years. Instead of being a constructive Opposition, they have been always trying to find out some sticks to beat the Government. We know what has happened yesterday and today. In the last two years, they have been unnecessarily bringing all sorts of allegations personally directed towards the Prime Minister. The National Front or the other Opposition has only one programme to see somehow or the other the Prime Minister is removed from power. They have no programmes for the uplift of the common man. They have no programmes for the development of this country. They have no programme for solving the unemployment problem, mass poverty prevailing in the rural areas, and removal of illiteracy etc. But their only programme is to see that somehow or the other the Prime Minister is removed from power. There are persons who are waiting to occupy that post. That is a very unfortunate state of affairs. Even,

three days back while the discussion on the Bhopal Gas Tragedy was going on, a discordant note was struck and certain things were made out by one of the leaders of the Opposition. It was stated that the three hundred million dollars was agreed to five years back i.e. in 1985 and if that amount was put in a bank, it would have grown into 500 million dollars. But one fact remains to be taken note of. It was reported that the sum of 300 million dollars were to have been paid in 10-20 years time. So, the whole thing was distorted and a picture was given that the Government have no concern for the hapless people. What I could find out is that instead of having such a passive critical role, the opposition should also come forward and cooperate with the policies and programmes of the Government. Here there is an occasion to build the whole country together because our whole endeavour is to lift the weakest, the poorest of the poor. With these words, I again thank the President for his Address and I support the Motion.

SHRI P.A. ANTONY (Trichur): Madam Chairman, I support the Motion moved by hon. Member Shri Gadgil. The President's Address to both Houses of Parliament reflects the real picture of the nation. It reflects the economic life as well as the social and political life. The President has put every issue in its proper perspective. It highlights the success achieved by the Government in tackling some of the very difficult political problems which had created a lot of bloodshed, whether it is the problem of insurgency in the North East or the violent agitation by the Gorkhas in Darjeeling, our Prime Minister has been able to solve them through negotiations. Today there is peace in the North East and in Darjeeling. If you can just remember what an amount of violence prevailed in Darjeeling only last year and what the condition was in the North East a couple of years back, you will be able to better appreciate the change that has come over in these areas. Any impartial observer will

agree that there is a qualitative change in the situation. This has come about as a result of the conscious policies followed by the Government under Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Even in Punjab the situation is not what it was last year or the year before last. The firmness with which the Government dealt with the terrorists has certainly produced good result and any observer of Punjab scene would agree that the terrorists have suffered heavily both in men and morale. The President has in his Address, said that the Government would depend on the people of Punjab who have stood up against the terrorists to find a solution to this problem. I sincerely hope that with the effective involvement of the peace loving people of Punjab, the problem of terrorism would be solved. The President has said in his Address that grievances would receive due attention of the Government. If the young men and women of Punjab have a grievance, the Government is there to look into them and redress them. They need not have any doubt about it. What is now required is political approach by which these confused young people could be changed away from the path of violence and confrontation.

The President's Address presents before the nation a very bright economic picture. Over the past four years, the Government has taken a series of steps to increase the pace of development of the economy. Liberalisation of industrial licensing, increased import facility for critical equipments needed for increasing production etc., were some of the important steps taken in this direction. As a result of such steps the economy got a fillip which is showing good results today. The industrial production is poised to exceed the Plan target. When liberalisation was done, my friends from the opposition raised a hue and cry but the result is there for all to see. Similarly the growth of agriculture is commendable. The agricultural production have gone up despite a serious drought in many parts of the country. Had the econ-

[Sh. P.A. Antony]

omy not been in good shape we would not have been able to neutralise the effects of drought. The economy is in a good shape because the policies followed by the Government were correct. These are the facts which nobody can deny.

The President's Address speaks about the Government's achievements in foreign affairs. In fact the steps that we took in Sri Lanka and Maldives have received appreciation from the world leaders. When the Prime Minister decided to send IPKF to Sri Lanka some people criticised that step. But the time has proved that the Prime Minister was right. The timely intervention of the IPKF saved Sri Lanka from breaking up. Even the quarters in Sri Lanka hostile to India had to admit that the IPKF has done a good job. Same is the case about Maldives. When the integrity of that country was in danger we sent our forces and saved them. India has a role in this region and we have played that role commendably. It is the timely steps taken by the Prime Minister which has produced this result.

Now, the institution of Governor is under attack. In all the Opposition ruled States the Governor's office is being attacked by the Chief Ministers. There is a common pattern of attacking the Governor's post in all these States. Governor is the agent of the President and he has to see that his State is going according to the constitutional directions. If there is a State which is indulging always in the activities which are against the nation and is doing anti-national activities, naturally the Constitution attracts that the representative of the President and the guardian of the Constitution, the Governor, should act. So this is only a political gimmick.

These States are doing an anti-centre campaign for political purposes. But they are doing a very great disservice to the nation.

That will cause the destabilisation of the country. Some of the Opposition leaders say that Governors must be appointed in consultation with the concerned Chief Ministers. There is no position like this now. Supposing the appointment of a Governor is consulted by the President with the Chief Minister and if the Chief Minister is not prepared to agree with a person or any person, what is the alternative for the President? He has to appoint the very same person. So, it is a contradiction. There is no substance in this argument. The intention of this attack is not sincere. They wanted a political campaign against the Centre.

The President's Address mentions about the emphasis on Panchayat Raj. Our Prime Minister wanted to strengthen the grassroot level of our local bodies. It is of course the policy of the Indian National Congress although it was enthused by Mahatma Gandhi even before independence that these Panchayats have to be re-structured as smaller Panchayats and self-Government. But some people are criticising the Prime Minister for this decentralisation of power. At the same time they wanted to get more power from the Centre. But they don't want to share the power with the local bodies. If democracy is to be succeeded, the grassroot power and decentralisation has to come into force. Whenever there is implementation of decentralisation there is success and more things are done to the people.

I have an example of a place where I come from. In my own town the Municipal Council is the local body which runs the Electricity Department for the area. That means it has a licence under Indian Electricity Act. I was also a Member of it. The local body people have got more involvement and power to conduct this electricity distribution in Kerala. In Kerala this is the most efficient institution as compared to the State Board. This is because ordinary people have direct access to the administration and they control

this local body. Ultimately if you can share the power with the people that will be the greatest thing which we can do. We cannot govern the country from Delhi or the States from the State capitals. It is only local bodies which can govern the people and do service to the people.

Therefore, I support the Motion and congratulate the Prime Minister for this and especially the President for his Address.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSINGH YADAV (Alwar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this House is grateful to the Hon. President for his Address to the joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament and I support the Motion of Thanks on the Address of President moved by Shri Gadgil and seconded by Shri R.L. Bhatia.

The base of Indian Democracy is social evolution, social transformation. Our leaders adopted it as a system of development.

This evolutionary process is based on the democratic set up and in order to secure it certain targets have been set by our constitution makers and their first aim is to provide social justice to the people.

In the preamble of Constitution, assurances have been given by our constitution makers that the social, political and economic justice will be provided to all people. Thus the first and foremost obligation of this House and Government is to provide social equality and equal status to all so that every citizen of the society may have a sense of pride and inculcate sense of equality in himself.

It is very necessary to raise the economic status besides raising social status because in the preamble of Constitution where on one hand the commitment to provide social justice has been made, on the

other hand the assurances to provide economic justice have also been made. A concept of planned development to improve the economic condition of the ordinary man of the country had been given by late Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, whose birth centenary is being celebrated. We are glad that the new experiment, and a new concept of planned development propounded by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru has been proved very successful and other socialist countries whether Russia or China feel that in reality that system has been proved more successful and beneficial to the nation in comparison to the other systems.

So far as the programme of raising the status of economically weaker people is concerned, Pandit Nehru gave us certain outlines and Shrimati Indira Gandhi gave it a practical shape and gave Poverty-eradication-programme to the nation.

Besides this, our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi visited these villages and has personally contacted these poor people and formulated a new programme for them after listening to their sufferings. Under this programme, we want to raise the standard of the poor people living below the poverty line. First of all, we should identify them. I would like to request the Government to chalk out a scheme at Government level to identify the actual people who are actually poor. At present, the poor people are identified by Gram Panchayats. It has been observed that in the elections of Gram Panchayats, Groupism works and as a result thereof identification done by them is not believed to be genuine. An economic survey of villages should be conducted and the statistics of poor families on the basis of that survey should be prepared. Then on the basis of the report of that survey, the statistics should be placed at the panchayat samiti level or district level. People should be given opportunity to file objections in this regard. After incorporating all this, definitely, such data would become

[Sh. Ram Singh Yadav]

available with Government to provide real information as to the number of such poor families living below the poverty line in particular villages, panchayats, blocks and districts. This data should be revised from time to time. In case standard of certain family is found to have been raised then it should be excluded from the list and this should be noted there that the family does not live below the poverty line. You cannot make genuine identification of the poor until and unless it is done.

We generally depend on the development officer for getting information. I suggest you to conduct an economic survey of rural areas for identification of the poor people.

If we are really interested in the economic development of our country, we should make efforts to provide infrastructure facilities to the farmers, labourers and villagers. Unless these are available to the above categories of the people, we cannot succeed in removing unemployment from the country. Unemployment is the main problem of the nation. Hon. President has also mentioned about unemployment problem in his Address. Effective measures should be taken to get over this problem. It requires an industrial estate to be set up at every gram panchayat level to enable the youths to get the jobs there.

You know that 75 percent people are engaged in agriculture. No more people can be absorbed there. In view of the increasing population, this problem of unemployment can be removed by absorbing more people in industries. I request you to establish industrial belts in rural areas.

The housing problem in the villages also needs attention. The poor people have no house to live in. The Government have formulated a National Housing Policy but in

order to give it a practical shape, the Government itself should take the responsibility. They should acquire the surplus land which may be handed over to Panchayats and local bodies for construction of the houses to maximum number of the poor people.

Finally, I would like to say that the Hon. Prime Minister wants to grant more rights to the gram panchayats to enable them to help the poor people living in villages. We have also given a thought to the democratic decentralisation. The democratic decentralisation means decentralisation of power and power should be decentralised right upto Panchayat level in villages. For the democratic decentralisation of the power, it is necessary that we should adopt three-tier system under which powers should be given to the gram panchayats, panchayat samities and district councils to enable them to meet the needs of the local people. Therefore, in order to make this three-tier system more effective, I would like to suggest that the programme given by our Hon. Prime Minister should be considered by this House and adopted so that it may be taken to statute book and its implementation may be started properly. In this decentralisation of power, Gram Panchayats, Blocks and Zila Parishads should be given more economic powers in the fields of industry, education and medical facilities so that they may serve the cause of the rural poor.

It is a matter of serious concern that there is a big imbalance between our imports and exports. We will have to make concrete efforts to remove this imbalance. Only that Government can make its economy strong whose balance of payment position is sound. Today, our imports are exceeding by Rs. 6601 crores as compared to our exports. Since April, 1988 to December 1988, our imports have exceeded by Rs. 6601 crores to our exports. Thus it is evident that the position is out of control of the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of External

Trade till now. It is essential that we control our balance of payment position and save valuable foreign exchange.

Finally, I would like to congratulate jawans and officials of the Indian Army for the role they have played in Sri Lanka and Maldives to strengthen the democratic values there and which has received world-wide appreciation. Our Prime Minister also deserves congratulations for his farsightedness in the matter. He has put the nation into high esteem and the people of the world have appreciated that India wants to strengthen democracy not only in her own country but in neighbouring countries also. In the SAARC, our Prime Minister has given impetus to the principle of cooperation and has made efforts to establish cordial relations with neighbouring countries particularly with China and Pakistan. For this, we are really thankful to him. On behalf of the House, we give our thanks to the Hon. Prime Minister along with the Hon. President for his full co-operation in taking the country forward.

I am very grateful for the opportunity given me to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: As announced earlier, the House stands adjourned and we will re-assemble at 5 P.M. for the presentation of the General Budget.

16.29 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock

17.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Seventeen of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1989-90

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Finance Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir...

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): This has been a convention. Let him speak please.

MR. SPEAKER: Many things depend on conventions. I never asked you to violate any convention. Am I not right?

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: I have to say only one thing to Mr. Shankar Rao. Shri Shankar Rao is going to present the Budget. I request:

"Bagia ki rangat bane rahei,
phuleo ko tang nahei karna
mali ka rutba bana rahei,
he Shankar tandav mat karna."

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chavan, Bharatnatyam will do.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, I rise to present the Budget for the Year 1989-90. The Budget is an instrument for achieving the basic objectives of planned development which, broadly, are growth, modernisation, self-reliance and social justice. In each of these areas, we have made substantial progress. There are clear signs of an acceleration in the growth rate of our economy during the eighties. The pace of modernisation, particularly in industry and infrastructure has increased greatly because of the policies pursued by us for the past few years. The

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

movement towards self-reliance has been maintained by the sustained growth in exports. And most important of all, our commitment to the goals of social justice has been demonstrated in the major initiatives that we have taken in anti-poverty and employment programmes and in the fulfilment of essential needs. These long-term objectives provide the framework within which the Budget for 1989-90 has been formulated.

2. The Annual Budget has to pursue these long-term objectives within the context of the short-term economic situation. The Economic Survey for the year 1988-89, which was laid on the House a few days ago, deals with the economic situation in some detail. I will only highlight a few key points.

3. The performance of the India economy in the past few years has shown unmistakable features of strength. The first is the resilience of the economy when confronted with the severe disruption caused by drought and floods. Last year, my predecessor, when presenting the Budget, has referred to this and indicated that the gross domestic product would grow perhaps by 1 to 2 per cent. I am happy to inform the house that the latest estimates of economic performance in the drought year of 1987-88 indicate that, despite the drought, GDP grew by 3.6 per cent. This commendable performance in a year of drought has been followed by vigorous growth in the current year and we expect the GDP to grow by 9 per cent or more in real terms. Both the rate of growth of GDP in the drought year and the pace of recovery in the post-drought year, are significantly higher than those in earlier periods of drought. I may add that the average growth rate of GDP in the first four years of the Plan will exceed the Plan target of 5 per cent.

4. The performance in the agricultural sector in these past two years gives grounds for hope. Last year, despite the severe drought and floods, foodgrains production was 138 million tonnes, only marginally

lower than in the previous year, showing that our policies to contain the impact of the drought were successful. This year, foodgrains production is expected to exceed the target of 166 million tonnes. Oilseeds, cotton and sugar production are expected to reach record levels. The sector continues to demonstrate a high potential for growth.

5. The growth in output in a period of stress, the careful management of the food economy by the Government, and the special measures taken to boost agricultural production and provide relief to those affected by drought have ensured that inflation, as measured by the Wholesale Price Index, was limited to 10.6 per cent in 1987-88. The rate of inflation in the current year has been under 5 per cent up to the end of January, 1989. Government is concerned about the pressure on prices, but it is a matter of some satisfaction that this pressure has been generally lower than in previous droughts. Government remains fully vigilant on this crucial front and are determined to ensure effective containment of inflation.

6. The second encouraging feature of economic performance in recent years, in the sustained growth of industrial sector and improved performance in the field of infrastructure. For 4 years in succession, manufacturing output has grown by over 8 per cent per year which is a clear vindication of the industrial policy of the Government. There is a spirit of optimism in industry which is reflected in the generally good corporate performance and buoyant conditions in the capital market. Electricity generation has increased steadily and the plant load factor of thermal plants has gone up from 50.1 per cent in 1984-85 to 56.5 per cent in 1987-88. Targets for capacity creation in the power sector set for the Seventh Plan are expected to be achieved. In the Railways the quantity of freight carried has increased in the first three years of the Seventh Plan by an amount as large as the total increase over the previous 10 years. More important, there has been a steady improvement in productivity over these years. A particularly wel-

come feature is the improvement in the performance of the basic materials industries. In the first nine months of this year, production of saleable steel by the integrated steel plants rose by 10.1 per cent, of cement by 12 per cent, nitrogenous fertilisers by 26.2 per cent and phosphatic fertilisers by 64.5 per cent when compared with the corresponding period last year.

7. The performance of Central Public Sector Enterprises has shown improvement. In the first six months of this year the provisional results of 179 operating enterprises show that their net profit rose to Rs. 694.19 crores from Rs. 59.79 crores in the corresponding period of 1987-88.

8. We are committed to a policy of supporting the growth of our public sector. However, we recognise that some changes are required to ensure a higher level of performance, particularly with regard to resource generation. With a view to granting greater autonomy to public sector enterprises consistent with their accountability, the Government has been signing Memoranda of Understanding with some of the Public Sector Undertakings. The MOU indicates the responsibilities of the enterprise in fulfilling certain physical, financial and social objectives including resource generation, and of the Government, in turn, for supporting the enterprise in fulfilling various objectives and targets set for the enterprise. Eleven Public Sector Undertakings signed MOUs with the Government for the year 1988-89. Seven more Public Sector Undertakings will sign MOUs for the year 1989-90. The Government has constituted a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary to evaluate the performance of MOU signing companies and their administrative Ministries in fulfilling their obligations under the MOU.

9. I have referred to the resilience of the economy and the improved growth performance in industry and infrastructure because these are the **strengths** that will allow us to pursue even **more vigorously** our basic objectives of **raising the living** standards of the

poor and strengthening the economic independence of our country. But I would be failing in my duty if I do not also draw the attention of the House to certain problem areas.

10. One area that needs more attention is the stimulation of savings and the containment of the budget deficit. We have always prided ourselves on being a nation with a high savings rate, and our culture has always emphasised the virtues of simple living a frugality. Budgetary policy must reinforce these virtues of thrift both through positive incentives to stimulate savings and through measures to restrain luxury consumption. I will indicate later in the speech the specific measures that we propose to take towards this end.

11. Equally important, and in some sense more significant, is the prudent management of public expenditure. Sometimes, it is assumed that Government expenditure, as commonly understood, is all on the wages and salaries of Government servants and on goods and services purchased by the Government Departments to fulfil their functions. This is far from being the case. In actual fact, the direct consumption expenditure of the Central Government on defence and Government Administration is less than one quarter of the total expenditure. A little under one tenth of the Budget is for the direct capital expenditure of the Central Government. As much as two-thirds of the Budget expenditure really take the form of financial transfers to other spending entities by way of interest, subsidies, grants, loans, etc. In fact, a significant part of what is shown as expenditure in the Budget is only the financial intermediation of funds shown as a capital receipt on the one side and as expenditure in the form of loans or equity investment on the other.

12. I am drawing attention to the structure of the expenditure side of the Central Budget in order to emphasise that the exercise of due prudence is not merely a matter of economy instructions regarding staff or travel or purchases. That is certainly impor-

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

tant. But it is as important, in fact even more important, to consider other items of expenditure like subsidies, grants and loans, many of which are embedded in specific schemes and programmes. We must ask ourselves whether we are getting value for money from these subsidies, schemes and programmes. In many cases the desired result could be achieved at a lesser cost by better targeting, consolidation of multiple programmes, greater decentralisation linked to mobilisation of local resources. We will ensure that such an evaluation forms the basis for the schemes/programmes that will form part of the Eighth Plan.

13. The balance of payments is another area of concern. A certain amount of pressure on external payments is unavoidable in a situation where we have urgent needs for investment and modernisation which inevitably require expansion of imports. It is for this reason that Government have attached high priority to expanding exports to pay for the imports the economy needs. Our policies in this regard have been successful and in the past two years our exports have increased quite rapidly—over 25 per cent in 1987-88 and 24 to 25 per cent in the first nine months of the current financial year. But at the same time, the import bill has also increased sharply, especially so in the first half of this year. This surge in the import bill is partly due to the foodgrains and edible oil imports necessitated by last year's drought and partly to the sharp increase in the international prices of metals, chemicals and edible oils. Apart from this, our debt repayment liabilities were relatively high. The limited availability of concessional finance has compelled us to increase the share of commercial borrowings, but we have tried to keep these within limits that are manageable. We do not envisage any difficulty in servicing our external debt.

14. The Indian economy has a great deal of underlying strength. The sustained growth of industrial sector and the invest-

ments made in modernisation and upgradation will show results in terms of higher exports. This in fact is the real answer to the balance of payments problem. I have every hope that the momentum of export growth will be sustained and enhanced. If necessary, we must be prepared to restrain domestic consumption to some extent in certain areas in order to release supplies for export.

15. We have resisted the temptation to cope with the short-term difficulties in our balance of payments by ad hoc import regulation through detailed import licensing. Such a process would be self-defeating as it will disrupt the economy, inhibit exports and weaken our attempts at modernisation. The composition of our imports has changed greatly during the eighties. In 1980-81, 65 per cent of our imports consisted of a few bulk commodities like foodgrains, edible oils, fertilizers, petroleum and metals where direct import regulation through foreign exchange allocations is relatively easy. In 1987-88, these bulk commodities accounted for only 33 per cent of our imports. The other imports cover a vast range of raw materials, capital goods, chemicals and industrial components. Direct regulation of these through foreign exchange allocations is difficult and could well lead to delays and inefficiency. Hence, the non-bulk import bill has to be managed through more effective use of indirect instruments.

16. Later in this speech I will put before you some measures to discourage low priority imports which go towards the consumption of upper income groups. Kit culture based consumerism is not the objective of our industrial and trade policy and must be discouraged.

17. Industrial policy has an important role to play in stimulating production which can substitute efficiently for imports. Towards this end the Government will ensure that domestic production of items which are imported in substantial quantity is maximised and will re-examine and remove any restrictions which stand in the way.

18. Let me now turn to the special thrust areas in this Budget.

Anti-Poverty Programmes:

19. Successive budgets have sought to tackle the basic problems of poverty and unemployment directly, a process which has been greatly accelerated since 1980-81. In that year, actual expenditure on rural development, social services and food and cloth subsidies amounted to Rs. 1,971 crores in the Central Budget. The greater part of the expenditure in these areas is for directly targeted programmes to improve employment and the earning capacity of the poor and of vulnerable groups like scheduled castes and tribes, and weaker sections, provide them with basic services like education, health-care and water supply, and subsidise some items of essential consumption. In 1988-89 the Budget Estimates provided Rs. 8,652 crores for the same activities.

20. I have not included in this total the expenditure on agriculture and the fertilizer subsidy which has increased from an actual expenditure of Rs. 1.179 crores in 1980-81 to a Budget provision of Rs. 4,343 cores in 1988-89.

21. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) over 25 million families below the poverty line have been assisted to take up income generating activities. The total investment under this Programme since the beginning of the Sixth Plan has been over Rs. Ten thousand crores, including the term credit provided by the financial institutions.

22. I am happy to inform the Hon'ble Members that under the twin programmes of employment generation for the rural poor, viz. , National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), 67 crores mandays of employment were generated during 1987-88 as against the target of 50 crore mandays.

23. The present strategy of direct attack on rural poverty through the existing major programmes of self-employment and wage-employment will be continued and made more cost effective.

24. Employment is the most urgent need of our people. Much of the employment growth will come from growth in agriculture and in labour-intensive agro-processing industries and services. However, a direct attack on the problem of unemployment is essential. We, therefore, propose to give a special thrust to all programmes of employment generation. It is proposed to merge NREP/RLEGP into a single programme, and to decentralise its implementation. This merged programme will operate throughout the country and will be funded 75 per cent by the Centre.

25. Poverty and unemployment are intense in certain disadvantaged regions and existing employment programmes fall short of needs. Hence, in addition to the reorganised national programme it is proposed to launch a new intensive rural employment programme which will provide additional funds to selected 120 districts which are backward and suffer from acute unemployment.

26. In this year when we are celebrating the birth centenary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect of modern India, there is perhaps no better way of remembering him than to intensify our efforts to remove poverty and unemployment. This programme is a further major step in that direction. It will be named after Panditji to reflect the deepest aspiration of our people.

27. This new programme will allow fuller employment opportunities to at least one member of each family living below the poverty line. The funds for this scheme will be in addition to the provision available to the district under the NREP and RLEGP Programmes. These funds will be merged and locally useful schemes will be taken up to maximise employment opportunities and the creation of productive assets. We hope

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that the enhancement of the provision for employment through this new scheme will ensure substantial improvement in living standards of the poor and an increase in the productive and socially useful assets in these areas. The details of the programme will be announced later. The provision for this new programme will be Rs. 500 crores in 1989-90. Including this, the provision for employment programmes will be Rs. 1711 crores in 1989-90. I propose to cover the cost of the new programme basically by mobilising additional resources from those who already have substantial incomes and the benefit of gainful employment. I will revert to this later in my speech.

28. We welcome further efforts in this direction by State Governments. Recently, the Constitution has been amended to raise the upper limit for the profession tax to Rs. 2,500. We urge State Governments to use this enabling provision to mobilise additional resources for expanding employment.

29. Additional employment will help poor households to raise their standard of living. But in addition a more direct effort at improving the condition of women and children is necessary. I therefore propose a new programme for the free distribution of saris to destitute women. As for children the ongoing Integrated Child Development Services Programme will be greatly expanded to cover 500 more blocks in addition to over 1700 already covered. This programme is aimed at raising the health, nutrition and educational status of poor children.

30. The total outlay for rural development, social services and on food and cloth subsidies will be Rs. 9374 crores in this Budget.

31. The implementation of anti-poverty and social services programmes takes place largely through State Plans. Many of these programmes are externally assisted. At present 70 per cent of assistance received under externally aided projects is made

available to State Governments as additional Central assistance. It is proposed to modify these arrangements to enhance the additional central assistance made available to the States to 100 per cent of assistance received under externally aided projects in the social services sector, and for programmes which have a direct bearing on poverty alleviation. This decision will make available substantially more resources to the States than under the present arrangements, and will facilitate additional investments by them in these vital sectors. Sectors which are expected to benefit from this decision are Agriculture, Rural development, Irrigation, Environment, Health, family welfare, Nutrition, women's Development, Education, Housing, Water Supply and Urban Development.

Agriculture

32. Agriculture is the mainstay of our population and a priority sector in our Plans. Today the incidence of taxes on agricultural outputs and inputs is minimal and in fact substantial subsidies are provided both in the Central and State Budgets.

33. As I mentioned earlier, Plan and non-Plan expenditure on agriculture and the fertilizer subsidy has gone up sharply since 1980-81. This year also provision is being stepped up and will reach a level of Rs. 5173 crores.

34. Credit is a major input for agricultural production. In order to increase the flow of credit to agriculture, the target for direct finance to agriculture by Public Sector banks, which was raised last year from 16 per cent to 17 per cent of their total outstanding advances is being further raised to 18 per cent to be achieved by the end of 1989-90. With this change the total credit to be made available to agriculture by commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative banks will increase by over Rs. 4000 crores in 1989-90. Hon'ble Members are aware that the rate of interest on crop loans upto Rs. 15,000 was reduced last year and the reduction varied between 11/2 per cent

and 21/2 per cent. With a view to extending the scope of relief, the Reserve Bank of India is today issuing instructions reducing the rate of interest charged on crop loans between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 25,000 to 12 per cent from the existing maximum rate of 14 per cent.

35. One area of concern is the pace of implementation of irrigation projects in the States. In addition, the gap between the potential created and utilisation of irrigation, leaves much to be desired. The decision to provide higher additionality for external assistance for agriculture and irrigation which I have referred to earlier will add to the funds available for these purposes in State Plans. My hope is that this will help in ensuring better utilisation of aid funds and quicker completion of projects.

36. The rapid growth in incomes in our rural economy will require not merely higher production but also diversification of crops, better post-harvest technology, processing of agricultural products into higher value products, etc.

37. The new Ministry of Food Processing Industries, the first of its kind in the developing countries, was established in July, 1988 to provide for a dynamic relationship between the farmer and industry so that there is better utilisation of agricultural products, greater addition of value to rural produce, generation of massive employment in rural areas, enhancement of the net level of rural incomes and induction of modern technology in the processing of food. Another objective of the Ministry is to promote utilisation of the large scale wastages which take place in the pre and post harvest handling of fruits and vegetables, thereby improving the economic utilisation of food produced as well as enhancing the nutritional inputs available to the people. Later in my speech I will indicate some fiscal incentives to provide a greater stimulus to these industries.

Housing

38. The Government attaches very high

priority to housing. It is an activity that meets a very essential need and that is capable of generating a very substantial volume of employment. In pursuance of this, the Government has formulated a comprehensive National Housing Policy. In the field of housing finance several new initiatives were taken in 1988-89. The Reserve Bank of India has liberalised the terms and conditions of housing loans. The Life Insurance Corporation has launched a new scheme known as Bima Niwas Yojana which will enable policy holders to receive financial assistance for purchase or construction of flats.

39. The National Housing Bank has been established and has now become operational. Promotion of a healthy housing finance system and providing adequate finance to the housing sector are the principal functions of the Bank. In formulating its financing policies, the Bank will adopt the motto of the small man first. It has accordingly announced its re-finance scheme in respect of loans given for low income housing of upto 40 square meters. Similarly, in land development and housing projects financed by it, the Bank will ensure that not less than 75 per cent of the plots to be thus developed or houses to be built, will be for those seeking built-up accommodation upto 40 square metres.

40. The prospect of owning a house is a major incentive for saving. We have, therefore, decided to establish a new scheme called the Home Loan Account Scheme which will be launched by the National Housing Bank in cooperation with scheduled banks. To facilitate participation by all segments of the community especially in rural areas, the minimum contribution to the saving scheme is fixed at Rs. 30 per month or Rs. 360 per annum. The savings will earn interest at 10 per cent per annum. Any individual not owning a house anywhere will be eligible to join the scheme. After saving for a minimum period of five years, a member will be eligible for a loan equal in amount to a multiple of the accumulated savings including interest. Specific efforts will be made to link up the Home Loan Account

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Scheme with the registration for land or house allotment by public agencies. I will propose certain tax concessions for these savings.

Industrial development

41. Let me now turn to the industrial sector. I have referred to the good performance of the industry and infrastructure sector. We believe that the changes with regard to industrial licensing, price and distribution controls and trade policy that we have made over the past few years have paid rich dividends. The underlying theme of these policy changes is to promote both growth and efficiency by stimulating domestic competition, technology acquisition and modernisation. Our industrial structure is now very complex. Many segments have reached a certain degree of maturity. In this situation it is possible for us to relax many of our detailed regulations and yet remain in control over the direction of development through a judicious use of fiscal and credit policies. In furtherance of this approach, the Government has decided to decontrol the pricing and distribution of cement and aluminium with immediate effect.

42. Since the partial decontrol of cement from 28th February, 1982, the cement industry has witnessed an impressive growth. The production of cement which was 21.01 million tonnes in 1981-82 is slated to increase to 43.5 million tonnes in 1988-89 and 49 million tonnes in 1989-90. Over this period, the levy obligation has been progressively decreased and a fair price for the levy cement has been given. These policies have led to the stoppage of imports since 1985. In fact, the country is now in a position to export cement. Our long term strategy is to increase the production to 65 million tonnes by the end of the Eighth Plan and 87 million tonnes by the end of the Ninth Plan. At present, the levy obligation works out to less than 20 per cent of the total output of the industry. It has now been decided that all price and distribution controls on the cement industry be removed with effect from 1st March, 1989.

To ensure the availability of cement at reasonable prices in the remote and hilly regions of the country, a suitable subsidy scheme is being worked out.

43. With the progressive commissioning of the National Aluminium Company (NALCO), India has made great strides in the production of aluminium metal. After achieving a record production of 278,000 tonnes in 1987-88, production in 1988-89 is estimated to go up by 30 per cent to about 360,000 tonnes. During 1989-90 aluminium production is likely to increase by another 20 per cent to reach a level of 435,000 tonnes. NALCO is also exporting alumina and some aluminium and will earn about Rs. 200 crores in foreign exchange during 1988-89. India has thus emerged not only self-sufficient in aluminium metal but will generate exportable surplus in the years ahead. In view of this the Government has decided to decontrol the price and distribution of aluminium with effect from 1st march, 1989.

44. The dispersal of industry to backward areas remains a major plank of our industrial policy. The principal barrier to industrial development in backward areas is the lack of infrastructure. Recently, the Government has announced a new approach to this in the form of the Growth Centre Scheme. In the first phase 61 growth centres will be taken up and provided with infrastructure facilities of a high order. I have provided Rs. 20 crores as the Central contribution for this scheme in 1989-90 Plan and, depending on the pace of implementation, this will be enhanced, if necessary.

45. Let me now turn to the operation of capital markets. A substantial volume of personal savings now flows through the financial instruments traded in this market. In fact, the breadth and depth of our financial structure is an asset that we must use to mobilise savings and channel it into productive directions. Our rural households are showing growing interest in investing in bonds, debentures and shares. However, the provision regarding tax deduction at source is a disincentive. We have already

raised the limit below which there will be no tax deduction at source to Rs. 2,500 for dividends. I propose to do the same for interest payments on bonds and debentures.

46. The flow of savings into the Capital Market is directed very much to fixed interest bonds and debentures. However, industrial development also require risk capital in the form of equity. In order to stimulate the flow of personal savings into equity, the Government intends to introduced an Equity-Linked Savings Scheme. The Scheme will operate through UTI and recognised Mutual Funds and investments will be eligible for tax deductions on the basis of net annual additions to such savings. Details of the Scheme will be announced shortly.

47. The dynamism shown by the industrial sector is to a certain extent the result of our effort to stimulate competition. However, as the industrial environment becomes more competitive, we will need effective measures for coping with the problems of industrial sickness. Some arrangements are in place under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. However, it is necessary that we take steps before this stage of sickness is reached to encourage and stimulate potentially sick units to rehabilitate themselves. In order to do this, the Government intends to work out an excise relief scheme for weak units to provide them with a proportion of their excise payments as part of a diversification, modernisation or rehabilitation package approved by designated financial Institutions.

Other Areas

48. Let me now turn to couple of other areas where I propose some changes.

49. The Government has been examining the utility of the Gold Control Act to see whether it has served its purpose or not and whether it requires any modification. In the light of this examination the Government proposes to modify the Gold Control Act with a view to keeping a measure of control over

primary gold only. This is expected to benefit hundreds of thousands of goldsmiths and artisans who will be able to freely conduct their age-old traditional profession and provide better service to the customers in terms of quality, purity and price. Further this will lead to a boost in the export of gold jewellery which has been stagnant. The details will be worked out and necessary legislation will be introduced soon.

50. I have referred to the need to give a stimulus to savings and have already referred to two measures directed towards this end—the Home Loan Account Scheme and the Equity Linked Savings Scheme. Several initiatives in the area of small savings have been taken in the recent years. I am happy to report to the House that the Indira Vikas Patra, introduced in 1986 and the Kisan Vikas Patra introduced in 1988 are attracting a substantial volume of savings. There two savings instruments do not carry any tax concessions. I propose to introduce a new National Savings Certificate Series VIII which will carry an interest rate of 12 per cent and will be eligible for tax concession under Section 80C but not under Section 80L. The existing National Savings Certificates Series VI and VII will be discontinued. This is part of the process of rationalisation of savings incentives.

51. I am conscious of the need to protect the saving of workers in the provident fund and their right to gratuity. The Employees Provident Fund Act has been modified to raise the minimum contribution to 8 1/3 per cent and this enhanced contribution has taken effect from 1st August, 1988. The Payment of Gratuity Act has been amended to provide for compulsory insurance of gratuity liabilities or the setting up of a gratuity fund under income-tax rules where the pattern of investment will be as prescribed by the Government from time to time. It is proposed to implement these provisions soon after framing necessary rules.

52. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, this Government has, in the recent past, taken various measures to help pensioners.

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The Government is keen to ensure that pension and pensionary benefits are sanctioned and paid promptly and procedures for disbursement simplified. Towards this end, the Government has decided to further simplify the procedure of pension payment to civil pensioners who draw their pension from banks. The proposed simplification envisages that the two intermediary agencies of Accountants General and District Treasuries will not be involved in this work which will be handled by a new Office of Chief Controller of Accounts (Pensions) in the Ministry of Finance. The entire work of pension payment and accounting thereof will be computerised. The new system is proposed to be introduced during 1989-90.

53. I also propose some fiscal relief on family pensions and a new savings scheme for retiring Government employees with certain tax concessions which I will revert to later.

54. Our freedom fighters have made great sacrifices in our struggle for independence. In this year when we are celebrating the birth centenary of one of the greatest leaders of this struggle, it is but appropriate that we raise the pension for freedom fighters to Rs. 750 as a mark of the nation's gratitude.

55. I shall now turn to the Revised Estimates for 1988-89 and the Budget Estimates for 1989-90.

Revised Estimates 1988-89

56. Since the presentation of the Budget for the current year, additional provisions have become necessary for certain inevitable increases in expenditure. Budget support for Central Plan has to be increased by Rs. 771 crores. The increases mainly relate to settlement of claims arising out of crop insurance scheme, subsidy for setting up of industries in backward areas, strengthening of equity base of Power Finance Corporation, payment to Shipping Companies

to meet commitments made by the erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee and passing on to financial institutions rupee equivalent of external credits extended to them.

57. Central assistance for State and U.T. Plans is expected to be Rs. 421 crores higher mainly due to special assistance that has to be provided to Punjab for financing its Plan outlay.

58. On the non-Plan side an additional provision of Rs. 300 crores is required for export promotion and market development. Subsidy on indigenous fertilizer will also be higher by Rs. 250 crores. A marginal increase of Rs. 200 crores has been made in defence expenditure. An additional provision of Rs. 497 crores will be required for defence pensions on the basis of actual claims arising out of revision of defence pension rates. Grant assistance to States affected by floods has to be increased by Rs. 100 crores. Provision of certain facilities in Punjab necessitated by security considerations has cost Rs. 71 crores.

59. There have been other increases as well. All these would have resulted in a much higher order of increase in non-Plan expenditure and in deficit financing. Government have taken a number of measures to contain the increase in expenditure and improve receipts.

60. Ministries and Departments were instructed to locate savings to meet to the maximum extent possible the increases in expenditure including the liability for additional instalments of dearness allowance and bonus sanctioned to Government employees during the year. The economy instructions issued last year were continued this year also. As a result of these measures, the increase in non-Plan expenditure has been contained.

61. Gross tax revenue is expected to yield Rs. 776 crores more. The improvement is mainly in Union Excise duties, Customs duties and Corporation Tax. Under non-Tax

Revenue the profit on imported edible oils is expected to show a sharp reduction owing to an increase in international prices. Capital receipts are expected to show significant improvement. Total receipts of Government are now estimated at Rs. 67843 crores against Rs. 66076 crores in the Budget estimates. Total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 75783 crores as against the Budget estimate of Rs. 73560 crores. The overall deficit for the year is now estimated at Rs. 7940 crores. Thus, in spite of the large additional burden thrown on the budget and the various concessions given it has been ensured that overall deficit does not increase substantially.

Budget Estimates 1989-90

62. Next year being the last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan period every effort has been made to ensure that maximum resources are made available for development. Budgetary support for Central Plan including special additional provision of Rs. 500 crores for new economic programmes is placed at Rs. 16,964 crores. Internal and extra budgetary resources for Central Plan are estimated at Rs. 17,482 crores. The total Central Plan outlay for 1989-90 will thus be Rs. 34,446 crores against the current year's approved outlay of Rs. 28,715 crores showing a step up of nearly 20 per cent.

63. Hon'ble Members will be happy to note that in real terms the actual outlay in the Central Sector for the five years would be around 115 per cent of the original Seventh Plan outlay.

64. The Central Plan for 1989-90 places a great deal of emphasis on agriculture, rural development and related areas. A new strategy for agricultural planning has been developed on the basis of different agro-climatic regions. The provision for agriculture and irrigation in the Central Plan has been stepped up to Rs. 1408 crores. I also propose allocation of Rs. 495 crores for the Department of Fertilizers.

65. The programmes of Rural Develop-

ment are central to our Plan strategy. Inclusive of the provision for the new programme, the provision in the Central Plan for this sector has been stepped up by 28.4 per cent. For promoting rural industrialisation, the reorganised Khadi and Village Industries Commission has planned to expand and diversify its activities. Besides identifying 33 new industries for promotion in the current year, 41 other industries will be taken up for development in the future in a phased manner.

66. The provision for social services in the Central Plan is being stepped up to Rs. 3396 crores. The main emphasis in the social welfare programme in the Annual Plan 1989-90 will be on development of services for early childhood care, women's development, prevention of disabilities and rehabilitation of the affected persons. In order to meet these goals, a large expansion is envisaged in programmes like Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS), income-generating schemes for poor and destitute women, education, training and economic rehabilitation of disabled persons. Adequate attention will be given to creating awareness regarding the right of women, campaign against the atrocities inflicted on them and also against the social evils like child marriage, dowry, drug abuse, etc.

67. The Seventh Plan has been characterised by a special thrust towards human resources development. The approach, strategies and major thrust areas included in the Seventh Five Year Plan and the priority programmes of the National Policy on Education 1986, taken up in 1987-88 are being continued. Emphasis is given on universalisation of elementary education, eradication of adult illiteracy, vocationalisation of secondary education, improvement and consolidation of quality and standards of higher education and modernisation and removal of obsolescence in technical education.

68. In order to maintain the tempo of growth that has been attained in recent years, it is necessary that we continue to invest in the expansion and modernisation of

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our infrastructure sectors. Hence, the outlays in the Central Plan for Power development have been raised by 38.6 per cent, for Railways by 15.6 per cent and for telecommunications by 56.6 per cent.

69. Major public sector projects in the industrial sector included in the Seventh Plan have either been completed or are expected to be completed in the last year of the Plan. These include the expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant, Stage I of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, the Aluminium Complex of NALCO in Orissa, the gas based fertilizer plants at Bijaipur, Aonla, Namrup III, the Caprolactam project at Udyog mandal, captive power plants at Durgapur, Barauni, Panipat and Bhatinda and the Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex.

70. In the industry sector adequate outlays have been provided in the Annual Plan 1989-90 for productive schemes and projects of on-going nature which would be commissioned during the last year of the Seventh Plan, as well as for initiating the necessary action for the Eighth Plan.

71. Central assistance for the Plans of State and Union territory Governments is placed at Rs. 10,850 crores against the current year's Budget level of Rs. 9,714 crores. Total expenditure from Central Budget on Plan account will be Rs. 27,814 crores next year as against current year's Budget level of Rs. 25,714 crores.

72. Government is aware of the extremely difficult circumstances in which our brave armed forces have been carrying out their arduous responsibilities of defending our country. The whole nation owes its grateful thanks to them for ensuring the security of our borders and for bringing credit to our country when called upon to help other friendly countries in their hour of need. At the same time, all of us recognise that there is continuing need for implementing measures for greater cost effectiveness in our expenditure on defence. My colleagues in the Minis-

try of Defence have already introduced a number of measures to improve the cost effectiveness of such expenditure. Keeping this in view I have provided for a sum of Rs. 13000 crores for Defence during the coming year. I assure the House that Government will not falter in ensuring the highest level of defence preparedness.

73. Provision for food, fertilizer and export promotion subsidies next year is Rs. 7,472 crores against Rs. 6,841 crores in the current year's Revised Estimates. Interest charges next year are estimated at Rs. 17,000 crores against Rs. 14,150 crores in the current year. Grants to States as a result of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission are estimated to be Rs. 612 crores higher than in the current year. An additional provision of Rs. 152 crores has been made next year for expenses in connection with the General Elections. The deficit of Department of Posts is estimated to be Rs. 97 crores higher than in the current year.

74. Every effort has been made to contain the growth of non-Plan expenditure and only the barest minimum provisions have been allowed. Total non-Plan expenditure in 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 54,347 crores against Rs. 48,877 crores in the Revised Estimates for the current year.

75. Coming to Receipts, Gross Tax Revenue at the existing rate of taxation is estimated at Rs. 49,588 crores. After payment of Rs. 12,054 crores to States as their share of taxes and Rs. 50 crores to local bodies in Union territories as assignment of revenue, the net accrual to Centre is estimated at Rs. 37,484 crores against Rs. 32,652 crores in the current year. Market borrowings are placed at Rs. 7400 crores against Rs. 7,250 crores in the current year. External assistance net of repayment is placed at Rs. 3,722 crores against Rs. 3,216 crores in the current year. Taking into account the variations in other receipts and expenditure, the overall deficit for next year at existing rates of taxation is estimated at Rs. 8240 crores.

76. I now turn my tax proposals for 1989-90.

77. For most people taxation is vexation. I will only say that we raise resources through taxation to fulfill a larger common purpose and seek to return to people a benefit which is greater than the cost they bear.

78. My budget proposals are guided by the objectives and economic perspectives I have outlined earlier. More specifically the proposals are oriented to the following ends:

Promoting productive employment,

Protecting the consumption standards of the poor,

Discouraging non-essential luxury consumption particularly when its is import intensive,

providing some relief to middle income taxpayers.

maintaining the tempo of industrial modernisation and growth,

containing the budget deficit for 1989-90.

79. Now I turn to the budget proposals regarding the Direct taxes.

80. The Hon'ble Members are aware of the high priority the Government attaches to creation of productive employment. As I mentioned earlier, a number of schemes are already being implemented to generate employment in rural areas to benefit the vulnerable sections of our society. However, we feel that a time has come for taking initiative to make a substantial dent on the problem of unemployment. To this end, as already stated Government propose to introduce a new intensive rural employment Programme, to be called Jawaharlal Nehru Rojgar Yojana. In order to mobilise resources for this programme, I proposes to levy a surcharge at the rate of 8 per cent. on

resident taxpayers with incomes above Rs. 50,000/- from assessment year 1990-91. I am sure that those who are privileged to have employment in a society, where there are so many who are deprived, will not mind this sacrifice in the interest of creating employment for those not so fortunate.

81. The Government has maintained stability in the direct tax rates during the last four years. However, it has often been represented that a 25 per cent. tax at the entry point discourages many taxpayers in coming to the tax net voluntarily. Accordingly, it is proposed to reduce the rate of tax for individuals in the entry slab of Rs. 18000-25000 from the present rate of 25 per cent, to 20 per cent.

82. This House is aware of the fact that in order to mobilise resources to meet the requirements of the drought in 1987 and its after-effects in 1988, a surcharge on income-tax and wealth-tax was levied. I do not propose to continue the Wealth Tax and Income-Tax surcharge from the assessment year 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively.

83 The combined effect of the changes that I am proposing with regard to the employment surcharge and the changes in the rate structure will be such that a person with a taxable income of below Rs. 56,000/- will pay less tax than at present. The entire burden of additional direct-tax will fall on those with a taxable income above Rs. 56,000/- per annum. The revenue effect of this surcharge will be Rs. 500 crores. I have no doubt that the House will welcome this socially progressive measure.

84. With a view to curbing conspicuous consumption, I propose to enhance the rate of expenditure tax under the Expenditure Tax Act, 1987, as applicable to certain hotels, from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. This will yield an additional Rs. 30 crores.

85. I now come to some measures for providing relief.

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86. To meet the housing needs of the citizens has always been an important policy objective of the Government. In his Budget Speech for 1987-88, the Prime Minister envisaged a high priority for the housing sector and had announced the decision to set up a National Housing Bank. Necessary legislation in this regard has been passed and the National Housing Bank has become operational. In order to help the National Housing Bank mobilise resources in its nascent stage, I propose to provide that the deposits made in the Home Loan Account Scheme of the National Housing Bank as well as the repayment of housing loan taken from the Bank will qualify for deduction provided under section 80C of the Income-tax Act. The investment will also be exempt from wealth-tax subject to the overall ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs. Further, the taxpayers will now get a tax concession under section 54E on capital gains if the sale proceeds are invested in the bonds and debentures issued by the National Housing Bank.

87. Poultry farming is emerging as an important activity for enhancing nutrition and providing employment. I, therefore, propose to provide tax exemption to the income from poultry farming at the rate of thirty-three and one-third per cent. of such income. This measure should go a long way in encouraging investment in this area.

88. Retiring Government employees are often on the look out for investment opportunities with a good post-tax return. With this view, it is proposed to set up a deposit scheme in which a retiring employee may invest the whole or part of his retirement benefits for a block period of three years. The interest on this investment will be free from income-tax. Further, this investment will also be exempt from wealth-tax. The present ceiling of exemption of wealth upto Rs. 5 lakhs in respect of wealth in certain specified forms will also not apply to such deposits.

89. As a measure for providing relief to

the widows and heirs of deceased employees, I propose to amend the provisions of the Income-tax Act, to provide a standard deduction at the rate of thirty-three and one-third per cent., subject to a maximum of Rs. 12,000/-, for the recipient of family pension also. Similarly, it is proposed to extend the benefit of deduction of Rs. 15,000/-, already available to permanently physically handicapped persons, to persons who are mentally retarded.

90. Hon'ble Members are aware that under the Constitution Amendment Act, 1988 the ceiling of tax on professions has been raised from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2,500 per annum with the object of enabling the State Governments to raise additional resources. I hope that the States will take full advantage of this. I propose to provide that this tax be allowed as a deduction in computing the income under 'Salaries'.

91. Following the announcements made in the budget speech for 1988-89, Government has formulated schemes setting up the Exchange Risk Administration Fund and issued guidelines for venture capital companies/funds which provide assistance to new entrepreneurs. In order to extend fiscal support to these funds, I propose to extend certain tax concessions to them.

92. Revenue loss, if any, on account of the proposed relief measures is expected to be made up through better compliance and better collection.

93. By a notification of the President issued on 7th November, 1988, the Income-tax Act stands extended to the State of Sikkim from assessment year 1989-90. In view of some operational difficulties, I now propose to extend the Income-tax Act, 1961 to Sikkim only from the assessment year 1990-91. The Wealth-tax Act and the Gift-tax Act have already been extended from 1990-91 assessment year by the Central Government's notification.

94. I shall now proceed to deal with my

proposals relating to indirect taxes.

95. In formulating these proposals, I have guided by the imperative need for raising additional resources. In doing so, I have taken care to see that items of mass consumption are not unduly affected and that the burden falls largely on relatively affluent sections of the population.

96. As the House is aware, problems of evasion of excise duties through undervaluation and related administrative problems have led to specific rather than ad valorem duties on a large number of commodities. In fact, of the total excise revenue, about 70% is derived from commodities carrying duties at specific rates. In the case of many commodities which are subject to specific rates of excise duty, the duty incidence is substantially lower than what it was when the specific duties were fixed originally. There has to be a system whereby all specific rates are revised upwards periodically keeping in view price increases. I propose to make a beginning in this regard in this Budget by increasing the existing specific duty rates of a substantial number of commodities by a modest five per cent of current rates with suitable rounding off. I hasten to add that I have taken care to ensure that items of mass consumption are kept outside the purview of the adjustment. The items on which there will be no change in the rates of excise duty include sugar, tea, coffee, petroleum products like kerosene, diesel and motor spirit, biris, vegetable oils, vanaspati, cotton yarn and fabrics, jute yarn and fabrics and electric bulbs and fluorescent tubes. Similarly, the existing exemption for newsprint and specified paper intended for use in the printing of textbooks or other books of general interest remains unaltered.

97. It is expected that the upward revision of specific rates will yield an additional excise revenue of Rs. 220 crores.

98. There are some commodities which are charged to excise duty at specific rates and which would call for a higher rate of adjustment than what has been proposed in

general. I now come to my proposals in regard to these commodities.

99. In the case of iron and steel, the specific rates of duty have not been changed significantly for over a decade now. As a revenue raising measure, I propose to raise the rates of duty on these items. The duty on pig iron is proposed to be increased from Rs. 80 to Rs. 200 per tonne. On steel items other than stainless steel, such as ingots, billets, bars, rods, etc. presently attracting duty of Rs. 365 per tonne, I propose to increase the duty to Rs. 500 per tonne. The duty on certain hot rolled flat products such as sheets, strips, etc. is proposed to be raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 per tonne. In respect of certain cold rolled flat products such as sheets and strips, the duty is proposed to be raised from Rs. 715 to Rs. 900 per tonne.

100. There are certain assessment disputes in the case of forgings and castings as the duty rates vary depending upon the classification. As a measure of rationalisation and to prevent such disputes, I propose to levy a uniform rate of duty of Rs. 800 per tonne on steel forgings and Rs. 600 per tonne on steel castings.

101. In the case of stainless steel where the duty incidence is rather low, I propose to raise the duty on ingots, semi-finished products and hot rolled products from the existing rates to Rs. 1000 per tonne and on certain cold rolled products from Rs. 715 per tonne to Rs. 1500 per tonne. Stainless steel castings and forgings will also attract a duty of Rs. 1500 per tonne.

102. Similar duty adjustments are proposed to be made on other iron and steel items. In the case of dutiable downstream products, MODVAT credit on iron and steel items would continue to be available.

103. These measures are expected to result in additional excise revenue to the tune of Rs. 150 crores and customs revenue of Rs. 18 crores.

104. No Finance Minister can resist the

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temptation of looking to smokers of cigarettes for augmenting excise revenue. I must confess that I, like most of my predecessors, readily submitted to this temptation. Smokers who do not pay any heed to the statutory warning to their health should, I feel at least contribute more to the health of the national economy. I propose to restructure the duty rates on cigarettes. While generally the duty rates are being raised, the extent of increase would be more in the case of filter cigarettes of length about 70 mm. However, non-filter cigarettes of length upto 60 mm will carry a rate of excise duty of Re. 1 per packet of 10. These measures are estimated to yield excise revenue to the tune of Rs. 101 crores.

105. Having revised the duty structure on cigarettes, I would not like users of pan masala to feel aggrieved that they have been let down. I propose to double the excise duty presently being levied on pan masala not containing tobacco for the two existing slabs based on value from Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 per kg. to Rs. 20 and Rs. 40 per kg. respectively. Simultaneously, I propose to increase the excise duty on pan masala containing tobacco from 25% to 30%. The revenue implication of these measures is Rs. 8 crores.

106. As the House is aware, molasses is the principal raw material for the manufacture of liquor. In keeping with its end use, I feel, molasses can bear a high incidence of duty than at present. I accordingly propose to increase the excise duty on molasses from Rs. 60 to Rs. 120 per tonne. I propose to increase suitably the credit of money that is presently available when alcohol is used in the manufacture of chemicals it is estimated that this measure will yield additional excise revenue to the tune of Rs. 11 crores.

107. I have a couple of proposals relating to travel tax.

108. At present, Foreign Travel Tax is being levied at the rate of Rs. 50 per ticket for travel to neighbouring countries and Rs. 100 per ticket in respect of travel to other coun-

tries. These rates have not undergone any change since 1979. I propose to increase the aforesaid rates of tax to Rs. 150 and Rs. 300 respectively.

109. As the House is aware, Government has invested substantial sums of money in developing our airports and providing infrastructural facilities therein. Keeping this fact in view, the privileged few who can afford to fly within the country should not mind if they are to pay a small extra amount as tax for augmenting revenues. I intend to levy a new tax called Inland Air Travel Tax at 10% of the basic fare. However, I propose to exempt passengers paying air fare in foreign currency. There will also be a provision for exempting deserving special categories of passengers from this tax.

110. The proposals relating to travel tax will be given effect to from a date to be notified later and are expected to yield additional revenue to the tune of Rs. 85 crores.

111. Having dealt with those who fly, I now turn to those who drive. Let me deal with my proposals in regard to the automobile sector.

112. As Honourable Members are aware, presently there is a concessional rate of excise duty of 25% in respect of fuel efficient cars of engine capacity not exceeding 1000 cc and 30% in respect of such cars of engine capacity exceeding 1000 cc as against the rate of 35% for other cars. I feel fuel efficient cars have established themselves and there is no necessity to continue with the concessional rates any more. I accordingly propose to levy a uniform rate of 35% on all motor cars. This rate will apply to vans and jeeps also. The revenue gain from this measure will be Rs. 100 crores.

113. Currently the excise duty on two wheelers of engine capacity not exceeding 100 cc is 15% and that on others, 25%. I propose to restructure the excise duty on two wheelers into a four tier regime. The rate of duty on two wheelers upto 50cc will remain at the present level of 15%. The duty on two

wheelers between 50 and 100 cc is being raised from 15% to 20%. There is no change in the rate of excise duty of 25% on two wheelers between 100 and 150 cc. The rate of duty on two wheelers above 150cc will be 30%. This measure is expected to yield additional revenue of about Rs. 26 crores.

114. I also propose to give some concessions in customs duties to this sector keeping in view the need to encourage domestic production and hasten the process of indigenisation.

115. I further propose to prescribe a concessional duty of 40% on machinery imported for the manufacture of fuel injection equipment, which is a vital component for the automobile sector. The same rate would be applicable to components imported for manufacture of fuel injection equipment. The concessional rate would be available only to the units manufacturing under an approved phased manufacturing programme.

116. The concessions in custom duty to the automotive sector will have a revenue implication of Rs. 19 crores.

117. I now come to the package of measures relating to the electronics sector. This is one of the fast growing sectors in our economy and is in a position to contribute more to the exchequer. My proposals in regard to this sector are oriented to giving a greater stimulus to the process of indigenisation.

118. The Members of the House are aware that television has offered considerable entertainment to our people. It would be in the fitness of things that television viewers who derive such entertainment should contribute more to the resources of Government and thereby to the programmes of national development.

119. At present, black and white television sets of screen size exceeding 15 cm and upto 36 cm are completely exempted from excise duty. While continuing the ex-

emption for such sets, I propose to increase the excise duty on the picture tube of such sets to Rs. 200 per tube. Black and white television sets of screen size exceeding 36 cm attract excise duty of Rs. 300 per set. I propose to increase this rate to Rs. 500 per set.

120. As regards colour television sets, the present duty is Rs. 1500 per set of assessable value upto Rs. 5000 and Rs. 2000 per set of assessable value more than Rs. 5000. This duty structure has led to some valuation disputes. Some high value sets have also entered the market. A review of the duty structure on colour television sets is therefore called for. I propose to fix a duty of Rs. 2250 per set without remote control, Rs. 2500 per set with remote control and Rs. 4000 per set having the facility of 'Picture in picture'.

121. I also propose to fix a uniform rate of 20% on radios, two-in -ones, cassette recorders and musical systems, as against the present rates of 15% or 20%.

122. I propose to increase the excise duty on computers from 10% to 15% ad valorem. At the same time, computers are being taken out of the general scheme of exemption for the small scale sector.

123. presently, specified raw materials and piece parts imported for the manufacture of specified electronic components attract customs duty at the rates of 35% and 50% respectively. While extending concessional duty to a large number of items, I propose to raise these rates to 40% and 60% respectively.

124. These proposals relating to electronic items are estimated to yield additional revenue to the tune of Rs. 158 crores in excise and Rs. 36.5 crores in customs.

125. I have some concessions in customs duty to announce for the electronics sector. In last year's Budget, a uniform rate of import duty of 100% was provided to a large number of equipments for telecommu-

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nication, satellite communication, data communication, television transmission and studio and sound broadcasting. I propose to extend the concession to 35 more specified equipments.

126. Optical communication cables are essential for telecommunication. In order to encourage the manufacture of such cables in the country, I propose to reduce the import duty on specified raw materials required for their manufacture from the present rates varying from 130 to 300% to the level of 80%.

127. With a view to encouraging production of high-tech items like large scale integrated circuits, microprocessors and other microelectronic items, 22 items of machinery have been given a concessional import duty of 15%. I propose to extend the concession to five more items of machinery.

128. The concessions in customs duty to the electronics sector will have a revenue implication of Rs. 33 crores.

129. I have a package of measures in regard to the customs duty structure for capital goods.

130. At the time of presenting the 1987 Budget, the Hon'ble Prime Minister had emphasised the importance of the capital goods industry and had stated that it is central to our efforts for achieving self reliance and to promote the growth of this sector. Important steps were initiated that year. The success brought forth by these measures encourages us to continue further along those lines. My first proposal is to extend the duty concession for import of machinery under the technology upgradation scheme for the capital goods industry to four more sectors. These are cutting tools, commercial tool rooms, textile machinery and paper machinery. In addition, for the machine tool sector, I propose to expand the list of machinery items attracting concessional duty.

131. I propose to rationalise the import tariff of capital goods. The rate of import duty on general projects and machinery is being reduced from the existing 90% to 80% ad valorem. The rate of duty on components which is 15% below the rate applicable to the machinery would get correspondingly reduced.

132. The next step in this regard would be rationalising the rate of concessional import duty on specified machinery which presently varies between 25% to 35%. This is being unified and fixed at 40% ad valorem. There would, however, be no change in the case of fertilizer projects. In the case of power projects, the increase would be by five percentage points.

133. The rationale for these changes lies in the desirability of reducing the dispersion in tariff rates as much as possible. In pursuit of this objective, I am introducing an intermediate level of duty of 60% ad valorem. This will apply to certain specified items of machinery which are manufactured indigenously such as captive power plants, certain types of generating sets and circular looms for jute industry.

134. As a measure of facilitating the export thrust sectors to upgrade their technology by importing modern machinery, concessional duties have been prescribed from time to time on machinery for specified thrust sectors. I propose to extend the concession to rubber and canvas footwear sector and to expand the existing list of machinery for textile and sericulture sectors.

135. These measures relating to capital goods are estimated to result in a loss of customs revenue of about Rs. 117 crores.

136. As I have mentioned earlier in my speech, pricing and distribution of aluminium is being decontrolled with immediate effect. In this context, I propose to increase the excise duty on aluminium ingots and wire-rods from the existing level of 18% to 20% ad valorem plus Rs. 2500 per tonne. Since MODVAT credit in regard to primary

aluminium would be available for dutiable downstream products, I propose to increase the duty on most of such products by ten percentage points. It is also proposed to exempt aluminium ingots from basic and auxiliary duties of customs. The basic customs duty on aluminium scrap is being reduced from 30% to 15%. The net revenue yield from these measures will be Rs. 50 crores.

137. There are certain commodities which attract a low rate of customs duty at present and these call for a review. I propose to raise the import duty on wood pulp, waste paper, low ash coal, raw petroleum coke and certain chemicals by five percentage points over the existing rates. On benzene, I propose to raise the basic customs duty from the existing nil rate to 25% *ad valorem*. The revenue gain from these proposals will be Rs. 39 crores.

138. I propose to increase the basic customs duty on glazed newsprint from Rs. 550 per tonne to 30% *ad valorem*. This will yield additional revenue of about Rs. 12 crores.

139. Watches and components thereof presently bear a low rate of excise duty of 2% *ad valorem*. This rate was fixed in order to encourage indigenous production of watches. This measure has been successful. I think the time has come when the watch industry can bear a higher duty. I propose to increase the rate to 5% *ad valorem*. This will result in a revenue gain of Rs. 5 crores.

140. I shall now deal with my package of proposals in regard to the agrobased and related industries.

141. As Honourable Members are aware, the growth of food processing and packaging industry is essential for increasing value addition of agricultural produce and raising incomes of farmers. As part of Budget proposals last year, excise duty on parts and accessories going into the installation of cold storage plants for preserving foodstuffs was reduced from 40% to 15%. I

now propose to extend the concessional rate of 15% to parts of refrigerating appliances and machinery as well as compressors intended to be used in refrigerated vans meant for transport of food and dairy products.

142. At present, 34 specified items of food processing and packaging machinery enjoy a concessional import duty of 35%. I propose to extend the concessional rate to a few more specified items of machinery such as transport refrigeration unit and machinery for egg processing. The concessional rate of duty as stated earlier is now being fixed at 40%.

143. I propose to reduce the excise duty on skimmed milk powder and condensed milk from 15% to 10%. Simultaneously the exemption from excise duty on skimmed milk powder in one kilogram pack is being withdrawn. The excise duty on certain other food preparations such as preparations of fish, meat, tapioca and sago in unit containers is being reduced from 15% to 10%. Namkeens such as bujiyas and chabena and specified ready-to-cook mixes such as idli-mix and vada-mix are being fully exempted from excise duty.

144. A concessional import duty of 61% has been provided for certain specified items of machinery for marine food sector. I propose to further reduce the rate to 40% and enlarge the list by adding three more items of machinery for fishing. In addition, I propose to reduce the import duty on machinery for the manufacture of fish nets from 90% to 40%.

145. One of the proposals contained in the New Policy on Seed Development announced in September, 1988 relates to the reduction of import duty on machines and equipments used for seed production and processing and quality control for which technology upgradation is necessary. I propose to prescribe a concessional import duty of 40% on 12 specified items of such machinery and equipments.

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146. In order to help improve the quality of poultry feed, I propose to reduce the import duty on two specified amino acids from the present level of 147.25% to 70%.

147. To give relief to the jute industry, I propose to exempt from excise duty jute yarn supplied to a registered handloom cooperative society or an organisation set up or approved by the Government. This exemption will be available for the purpose of development of handlooms for manufacture of fabrics other than those used for jute sacks. I also propose to extend this exemption to units set up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Boards.

148. Paper and paperboard containing not less than 75% by weight of bagasse is totally exempted from excise duty. In order to further encourage the use of unconventional raw materials for the manufacture of paper and thus reduce the pressure on forest based raw materials, I propose to extend full excise duty concession to those varieties of paper board which contain not less than 75% of pulp made from raw jute or mesta. This measure may incidentally help the jute industry.

149. For helping the farmers to get better prices for their produce, I propose to increase the basic customs duty on cinnamon from Rs. 20 per kg to 90 % *ad valorem* plus Rs. 20 per kg and that on cloves from Rs. 60 to Rs. 95 per kg.

150. To give a major thrust to marketing of products of the Khadi and village Industries sector, I propose to make an exception in regard to availability of small scale concession where the products bear the brandname of Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Boards. The existing concession for products of village industry marketed by or with the assistance of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is being extended to furniture and ceramic products.

151. These measures relating to agro-

based and related industries are estimated to result in a revenue loss of Rs. 5 crores of Customs duty and Rs. 8 crores of excise duty.

152. On a review of the excise duty structure for the match industry, I feel there is need for revising the duty rates for the different sectors of the industry. Currently, excise duty is being levied on the mechanised, semi-mechanised, non-mechanised and cottage sectors of the industry at Rs. 5.85, Rs. 4.15, Rs. 3.50 and Rs. 1.60 per gross of boxes respectively. I propose to bring down the aforementioned rates to Rs. 4.50, Rs. 3.00, Rs. 2.50 and Rs. 1.10 per gross. Simultaneously, I propose to increase the excise duty on potassium chlorate, an essential raw material for the manufacture of matches, from 15% *ad valorem* which works out to roughly Rs. 2 per kilogram to Rs. 5 per kilogram. The duty rates will be converted into metric system and specified as applicable to 100 boxes with effect from the 1st June, 1989. These proposals involve a revenue sacrifice of Rs. 11 crores excise duties.

153. In view of the shortage of cotton due to drought, as part of the Budget proposals last year, a concessional duty of Rs. 5.22 per Kg. was prescribed on viscose staple fibre for blending with cotton. However, with the increased availability of cotton this year, there is no further necessity to continue the concession. I propose to withdraw the concessional rate and fix a uniform rate of Rs. 8.35 per Kg. on viscose staple fibre. The revenue gain from this measure will be of the order of Rs. 14 crores.

154. I propose to exempt raw wool to be imported by Khadi and Village Industries Commission and State Khadi and Village Industries Boards from the whole of the duty.

155. The customs duty on raw silk is being reduced from 75% to 50% *ad valorem*.

156. Dyestuffs are important inputs for the processing of textiles. This commodity carries at present an excise duty of 35%. I propose to reduce the excise duty on syn-

thetic organic dyestuffs from 35% to 30%. This proposal which will benefit this textile related industry involves a revenue loss of Rs. 19 crores.

157. Synthetic shoddy blankets of value upto Rs. 60 per square metre are being exempted from the whole of excise duty.

158. I propose to give certain concessions in customs duty to specified life saving drugs and drug intermediates. The proposals in this regard are likely to result in a revenue loss of about Rs. 7 crores

159. In order to give relief to cement units using vertical shaft kiln, I propose to reduce the excise duty on cement manufactured by such units by Rs. 100 per tonne from the general effective rate. This involves a revenue loss of Rs. 10 crores.

160. As a step towards energy conservation, I propose to reduce the excise duty on high pressure sodium vapour lamps from 15% to 10%. Simultaneously, I propose to prescribe a concessional import duty of 50% on four specified inputs for the manufacture of such lamps. These measures are estimated to result in revenue loss of Rs. 2.5 crores in excise revenue and Rs. 5 crores in customs revenue.

161. There have been representations that the film industry has been adversely hit by video piracy. I accordingly propose to restructure the excise duty rates on feature films. As per the revised proposal the first 30 prints of each feature film would be eligible for complete exemption from excise duty as against the first 12 prints at present. The rates of duty on subsequent prints are being reduced.

162. Some of the organisations engaged in the rehabilitation of physically or mentally handicapped persons undertake manufacturing activity for providing employment to such persons. Presently, such organisations are eligible for excise duty exemption only to the extent available for specified goods manufactured in the small

scale sector. I propose to fully exempt such goods produced by these organisations.

163. In order to promote safety in chemical industry and environmental control, I propose to extend concessional import duty of 40% on 25 specified equipments such as monitoring instruments for toxic and hazardous chemicals or gases, special incinerating systems etc.

164. Paraxylene is an important raw material used in the manufacture of DMT and PTA which in turn are used by the polyester industry. Keeping in view the recent trends in the international price of paraxylene, I propose to reduce the import duty on paraxylene from 120% to 90%.

165. There are a few rationalisation and anti-evasion measures relating to customs and excise duties.

166. presently, petro-chemical factories are eligible for certain concessions including concessional excise duty on naphtha when they are declared as refineries. The present scheme has been reviewed and I propose to make available the concessions with certain modifications, without linking the concessions to the declaration of a factory as a refinery. Simultaneously, I propose to raise the concessional rate of duty on raw naphtha from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per kl. The orders declaring certain factories as refineries are being rescinded

167. Small scale units are allowed complete exemption from excise duty upto a value of Rs. 30 lakhs in case they manufacture goods falling under more than one heading of the Central Excise Tariff. I propose to restructure the scheme so that the exemption upto Rs. 30 lakhs is available only if the goods falling under more than one Chapter of the Central Excise Tariff are manufactured

168. The details of the revenue implications of the measures announced are given in the Explanatory Memorandum to the Finance Bill.

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169. Provision is being made in the Finance Bill for continuance of auxiliary duty of customs and special excise duty at the existing rates.

170. Apart from the above proposals, I have proposed certain amendments in the Finance Bill seeking to effect changes in the excise and customs tariffs. These amendments are merely enabling provisions and have no revenue significance. Besides, there are proposals for amendment of some of the existing notifications. In order to save the time of the House, I do not propose to recount them.

171. In the aggregate, the proposals in regard to changes in the customs and excise duties outlined above are likely to yield additional revenue of Rs. 863.20 crores from excise duties and Rs. 117.06 crores from customs duties. The concessions and reliefs announced aggregate to Rs. 237.12 crores on the customs side and Rs. 71.02 crores on the excise side. The net additional revenue from excise duties would thus be Rs. 792.18 crores. On the customs side, there is a net revenue loss of Rs. 120.06 crores. Besides, the changes in the Foreign Travel Tax and the levy of Inland travel Tax would yield an additional revenue of Rs. 85 crores. Thus, out of the total net additional yield of Rs. 757.12 crores from indirect taxes, the Centre's share would be Rs. 373.13 crores and that of States Rs. 383.99 crores.

172. The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act is an enactment under Article 268 of the Constitution in terms of which duties are levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the States. There has been no change in the rates of duties leviable on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, narcotics and narcotic drugs since 1982. There have been requests from the State Governments that the rates should

reviewed and revised suitably. While I do not propose to make any changes in the advalorem rates, I propose to increase the specific rates by about 50% of the existing rates. The details of the changes made in the schedule are given in the Explanatory Memorandum to the Finance Bill.

173. Copies of notifications giving effect to the changes in customs and excise duties effective from 1st March, 1989 will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

174. The modifications proposed by me in direct and indirect taxes are expected to yield Rs. 903 crores to the Centre. Taking this into account the year and deficit for the next year is estimated at Rs. 7337 crores.

175. Sir, the proposals I have just presented mark, in their totality, a qualitatively new stage in our continuing quest for social justice. The new employment programme, which will expand over time, is the people's own weapon in their struggle to usher in a society liberated from the shackles of poverty. The budget proposals also reflect Government's strong commitment to self-reliance. We are determined to vigorously implement strategies for export promotion, for modernisation of Indian industry and for efficient import substitution. Within these basic policy parameters, every effort will be made to contain imports to reasonable levels. The journey along the path of development is hard and long. It involves sacrifices. The question is who will make such sacrifices for future growth and prosperity. The answer of these budget proposals is clear and categorical. It is the relatively affluent who will have to share a larger burden so that the weaker and vulnerable sections of society may share in the fruits of growth.

176. I commend the Budget to the House.

18.34 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1989*

posals of the Central Government for the financial year 1989-90."

*[English]***The motion was adopted**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1989-90.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I introduce the Bill†.

MR. SPEAKER: The Finance Bill, 1989 has been introduced.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

18.35 hrs.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial pro-

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 1, 1989/Phalguna 10, 1910 (Saka).

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 28.2.1989.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.
